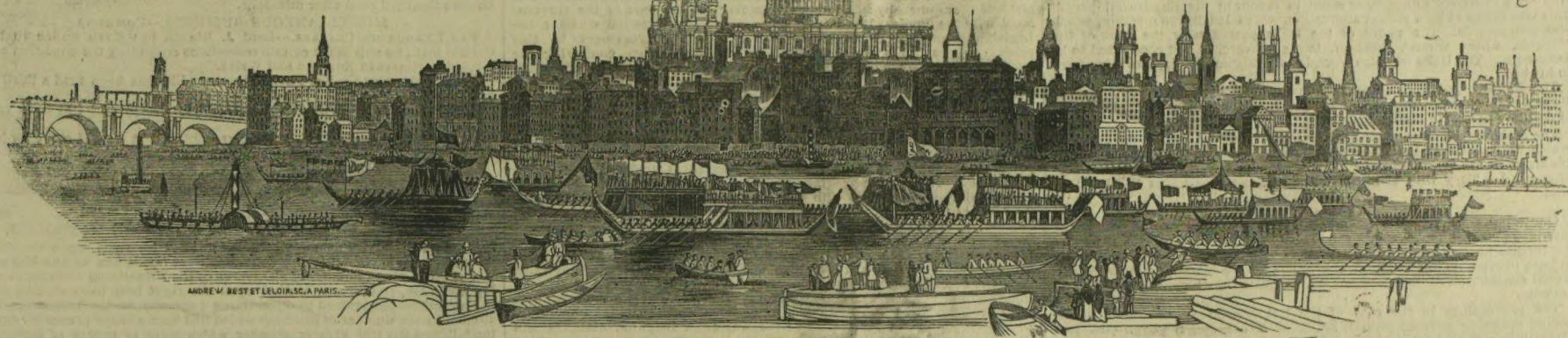


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.



DIFFERENCES of religious opinion, inflamed by political jealousies—local enmities mingling with both—have long kept Switzerland in an unquiet state; for the last ten years it has been agitated; more than once during that time portions of the people have taken up arms against each other, or the whole nation has risen to resist a threat

of foreign interference. "Blood has been shed ere now," in these quarrels; but recent accounts have presented us with all these hatreds and jealousies terribly increased, and the latest exhibit a people in the heart of Europe involved in that greatest of national calamities—a civil war.

As the Great Powers will be imperatively called on to interfere, and the question will thus assume an European importance, a few remarks on the present condition of Switzerland may not be uninteresting.

It is in many respects a peculiar country. It is not large in extent, but its people are of three distinct races, speaking three different languages. Its whole population does not much exceed that of London; its largest city, Geneva, does not number thirty thousand inhabitants; yet it has played an important part in history, having, like Venice, derived more importance from the energy of its people than from its territory or material resources. The House of Hapsburg, now represented by the Emperors of Austria, in vain endeavoured to subdue that portion of it which rebelled against its sway: army after army of the Imperialists was defeated by the mountaineers, who "made their chivalry to skip." Charles the Bold made a similar attempt, and failed yet more signally; he was overthrown in several battles, losing in the last his crown, his treasures, and his life. The memory of these days is still fresh among the people; the arsenals and museums of the country are yet rich with trophies of these wars of the Middle Ages, and the visitor may walk through hundreds of suits of armour, the spoils of the Austrian or Burgundian knights, who fell on the fields of Sempach and Morat. The spirit of the people is warlike. Even to the overwhelming military power of Napoleon, that subdued all Europe, they did not succumb without resistance. Every man is armed and trained, and at the slightest appearance of foreign dictation or interference, a formidable army can be assembled on the frontiers.

When France, in 1838, demanded the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte, and, on the refusal of the Swiss to withdraw their protection from him, threatened to march French troops into their territory, the heights of the Jura, from Neuchâtel southwards, were speedily occupied by the Swiss forces, and had the threat been acted on, the struggle would have been bloody and fierce, although to speak of the Swiss as able long to resist any one of the Great Powers by which they are surrounded, would, of course, be ridiculous. Still the people are bold and energetic, and universally armed, every peasant having his rifle: to this union of the spirit, and the means of acting on it, may be ascribed that readiness to fly to arms, which, while it is the strength of a country in case of attack from without, becomes fatal to it when resorted to for settling the differences that arise within.

Divisions and jealousies between State and State are the bane of Federal Governments; this is perceptible enough in America; but there a single State would absorb half the Swiss Republic. It is in the smaller and more minutely divided country that the diversities become more numerous, and the conflicts of opinion more violent. The general idea of Switzerland is, that it is a Federal Republic, composed of many different Cantons; but it is not so well known that the Cantons vary essentially from each other in their political constitution. The Catholic Cantons differ from the Protestant, and the Protestant differ from each other; and this variety exists to an extent perfectly extraordinary. There are single and double Cantons; in some, democracy is qualified; in others it is absolute. In one or two, the aristocratic element, though nearly destroyed, is still perceptible; and one Canton (Neuchâtel) presents the anomaly of forming part of a Republic, at the same time belonging by allegiance to the Kingdom of Prussia! These political differences, sufficient of themselves to paralyse everything like unity of action, are rendered more violent and more complicated by religious dissensions. The

Protestant is on the whole the predominating faith; but in particular Cantons, the Catholics are the most influential; and, unhappily, each party, like the factions of the old Italian Republics, the moment it attains power, persecutes the other. The Liberal or Radical party is the most numerous, and is influenced by the old hatred and suspicion of priests and Jesuits, which is an inheritance from the French revolutionary teachings of Voltaire and Rousseau, not diminished by the "Rationalist" doctrines of Strauss (of Zurich) and others, which have obtained too great an influence not only in Switzerland, but elsewhere. This mass of fierce and ignorant intolerance is carried into political contests, and the defeated minority have no scruple in flying to arms when they are out-numbered by votes. There are scattered through the country several colleges and schools of Jesuits, and more than two hundred monasteries and convents, containing nearly 3000 inmates.—Oversome of these establishments Austria claims a kind of controul, the faint relics of its former sovereignty, and from religious sympathies, as well as from its political antipathy to Liberalism of every kind, the Government of Prince Metternich naturally gives its support to the Catholic party wherever it has obtained a hold in the Federation. If there is one thing a Swiss hates worse than a Jesuit, it is an Austrian; he detests the individual on account of the policy of his rulers; he hates the falsehood and espionage which are made the instruments of Metternich's wily despotism. Hence the Catholic party is identified with all against which the Swiss Liberal is most violently prejudiced—priestly power, political absolutism, and foreign influence, with

which he firmly believes a Catholic supremacy would enslave his country. With such opinions prevailing among an armed people, it is not surprising that they end in battle and bloodshed; conflicts have frequently taken place within the last few years, but the central Government having been able to interfere between both parties, they were not attended with much mischief. When the insurgents outnumber all the force the Government can command, interference is impossible, and the conflict of parties and creeds deepens as at present into all the horrors of civil war.

The recent excesses of the Swiss Radicals, who perhaps think they are patriots, deprive them of all claim to pity for the slaughter that has been made among them. They were the aggressors, and have fallen by the hands of those they attacked. But at the same time the Catholics are by no means free from blame. They have used their political influence, when they gained it, to persecute, exile, and imprison their opponents. Neither party have attained that political enlightenment which enables men to differ, and yet live in peace; and we fear that the thirst for revenge which such a murderous conflict as this must awaken in the survivors of the defeated party, will not tend to produce that desirable state of things. It is mournful to think what time, and suffering, and blood, it costs ere men learn from the most effective of all teachers, the lesson of forbearance for each other's errors, and the unity of action which is required for the good of all. Without them no people can exist as a state, and a few years of such divisions as those by which Switzerland is convulsed, will subject it to a "partition," in which the much hated Austria will have the lion's share.



CONFLICT AT LUCERNE.

In our late impression last week we communicated the untoward commencement of an insurrection in Switzerland. The Free Corps made an attack upon Lucerne, but was repulsed with great loss. The accounts are very contradictory, but we supply a narrative of the affair from the best sources.

According to the *Federal of Geneva*, the Free Corps was composed principally of Bernese, including some of the inhabitants of the Cantons of Ar-

govia and Soleure. This detachment commenced their march on Monday morning, (the 31st ult.) at two o'clock, and, entering upon the territory of Lucerne by Huttwyl, arrived in the evening, about five o'clock, before Lucerne.

After having, as some say, gained the hill of Gutsch, which overhangs the town, or, as others maintain, before beginning the attack, they called upon Lucerne to surrender, but, whilst this negotiation was pending, night came

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There is nothing particular from France this week. The Chamber of Deputies rejected on Monday, by a majority of 179 to 151, the proposition of M. Cremieux for conferring the right of voting at elections on citizens belonging to liberal professions. The Chamber of Peers has been discussing the bill for improving the condition of the slaves in the French colonies.

A duel took place a few days ago between the Duke d'U— and the Marquis de C—, in consequence of a dispute which arose between them on the preceding day at a sporting dinner. A toast having been given in English by the Marquis de C—, the Duke observed that, among Frenchmen, French ought to be spoken. To this the Marquis replied, "The English language ought not to be disagreeable to you, and you should comprehend it, for you, who are a Pritchard's man, have voted in favour of the English Ministry." This was followed by a violent altercation, which led to the meeting, which was with swords. The sword of the Duke passed near the heart of the Marquis, whose wound, however, though severe, is not considered to be dangerous. The Duke was also wounded slightly on the hip, and is confined to his bed.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance of the 23d ult., promoting the Duke de Montpensier from the rank of Chief of Squadron in the 4th Regiment of Artillery to that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The *Moniteur Parisien* publishes a letter from Count Alfred de Flers, in which he states that the report of M. de Beauvallon (the adversary of M. Dujarrier in the late duel) and his seconds having fled into Holland is unfounded. They will, adds the writer, present themselves to take their trial.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid announce that the Pope had recommended the marriage of Queen Isabella with the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, and that of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda with Count de Trapani. His Holiness was said to have obeyed, on this occasion, the orders of the Court of Austria, which would consent, on those conditions, to recognise the Government of Queen Isabella.

The proceedings in the case of the last conspiracy discovered in the capital are being pursued with the utmost activity. Several printed proclamations and various other documents compromising several important personages, have been seized, so that the public will soon be aware of the nature of the plot, which was still kept a mystery at Madrid.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

The Flemish papers have fearful accounts of inundations in various parts of Belgium and Germany, arising from the change of weather. At Mayence on the 30th ult., the Rhine was at an elevation which it had not attained in 1844, and the villages in that quarter had suffered much in consequence. At Worms no communication could take place otherwise than by boats. The Danube, rising above its limits, had inundated the contiguous lands. At Nuremberg the well known journal, the *Correspondent*, could not be brought out as usual, the waters having rendered the printing-office inaccessible. The *Gazette de Coblenz*, of March 30, states that the village of Nessendorf is under water, and that the Moselle, bursting from its proper bounds, has flooded the tract formerly covered by it, but latterly used as pasturage. The distress of the people below Ehrenbreitstein, the streets of which are submerged, is very great, notwithstanding the succour which has been liberally distributed among the poorer victims of the inundation.

At Mayence, on the 1st instant, the waters were beginning to retire in some degree. Letters from Dresden, of the date of March 30, describe the waters of the Elbe to be higher than they have been at any time since 1784. The cathedral church, situated in the old town, is submerged, as well as the royal stables. There was no communication between one part of the city and another, except by boats. The river was still rising, and houses were constantly abandoned, the damage done in different quarters proving enormous. Accounts from Bremen, of March 31, state that at an early hour that morning the dikes of the Weser gave way at a point where such a calamity could have been least expected. The waters were rushing forth with amazing impetuosity, carrying with them trees and moveables of all kinds, including the wrecks of human habitations. By ten o'clock a dozen houses had been overthrown by the floods, and, before the day was out, no fewer than thirty-three were destroyed.

The number of poor creatures who had fallen victims to the catastrophe was not ascertained, but it was necessarily considerable, since no danger in this part had been apprehended, and the inhabitants were wholly unprepared for it. Numbers had taken refuge on the roofs of their dwellings, and unhappily there was great difficulty in rendering them any assistance. The accounts from all parts of the Elbe received at Bremen were afflicting. The waters were still rising. Advices from Affenbach of the 1st inst. announce that half that town is under water, the river having risen to a height quite unprecedented. The damage caused by the floods in the town is estimated at 100,000 guilders, and it was feared that disease would show itself among families obliged to remain in the midst of humidity.

UNITED STATES.

By the ship *Montezuma*, we have received New York papers to the 18th March. They do not, however, contain any news of importance. The most interesting incident is a protest of General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, against the proposed re-annexation of Texas, which he describes an "unparalleled outrage." It was believed that the General would leave the United States for Mexico immediately.

The official list of the new Executive had not yet been published. However, the *National Intelligencer* thus gives it in advance:—

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of State.  
Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of the Treasury.  
W. L. Marcy, of New York, to be Secretary of War.  
George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.  
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to be Post-master-General.  
John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Attorney-General.  
Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to China.  
Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama, to be Chargé to Venezuela.  
William H. Polk, of Tennessee, to be Chargé to Naples.  
Albert G. Jewett, of Maine, to be Chargé to Peru.  
Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool.

According to the latest accounts from Mexico, Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, and the general opinion was that he would neither be put to death nor banished, but would be imprisoned for the remainder of his life. Generals Bassedre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principal minions, had been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec.

The Texas question was still agitated in many of the Mexican papers, the editors appearing to oppose the right of the United States to annex that country as strongly as ever.

A proposition has been made by the British Minister at Washington to the United States' Government, to submit the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of a third power. This offer was declined by Mr. Calhoun; in reference to which the *New York Commercial Advertiser* remarks that—"This is an act which that gentleman will hereafter regret. Nothing could have been more liberal or just. If any difficulty should hereafter arise between the two nations on the subject, the civilised world will censure the United States for declining such a peaceful overture."

On the night of the 5th ult. a fire broke out in the National Theatre, Washington, caused, it is said, by the carelessness of one of the company, who was dressing. The theatre was wholly destroyed, together with some seven or eight dwelling houses adjoining. The theatre was not insured.

Fires have also been numerous in Charleston and Savannah, and about 3500 bales of cotton were destroyed.

The boilers of the steam boat *Syren* burst in Apalachicola Bay, at Mid night on the 26th of Feb., and ten lives were lost.

Dates from Galveston, Texas, are received to the 24th of February. The Galveston *Civilian* states that President Jones had directed the letters of marque and reprisal issued against Mexican vessels to be withdrawn.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation, ordering all vessels arriving at the ports in that island with slaves on board to be confiscated.

THE REVENUE RETURN.

The Return of the Revenue for the Quarter ending on Saturday last is very satisfactory, and exhibits a progressive improvement.

The general result presents the gratifying proof of prosperity offered by a net increase of One million four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and odd pounds sterling, as compared with the revenue of the year ending April 5, 1844, itself a year of unexampled financial productiveness.

The increase would be still greater, but for the prospective or actual operation of the reduction of the duties on sugar, cotton, glass, &c. The effect of this reduction is apparent in a decrease of £201,000 in the Customs for the last quarter.

The year's gross increase upon the principal branches of revenue is as follows:—  
Customs .. .. £718,602  
Excise .. .. 344,784  
Stamps .. .. 242,500  
Taxes .. .. 25,275  
Post Office .. .. 57,000

There is a falling off in the Crown Lands' Sales and Miscellaneous Revenue; but as these are merely casual sources of income, their flux or reflux proves nothing. There is also a decrease in the Property Tax, probably the result of a relaxation in the collection of the tax.

According to the *Leipsic Gazette*, the lower part of Prague was, at the beginning of this month, completely inundated. Several large dykes in Bohemia have been carried away by the floods.

The *Afrique*, published at Algiers, says: Abd-el-Kader is at Bon-Beldia with 1000 cavalry. He menaces the Beni-Meynarens, and the Douy-Thabets. Several tribes are preparing to join him; amongst them are mentioned the Dissident Djefras, the Ouled-Mahrs, and the Beni-Mafacs. Colonel Gery has gone in pursuit of the Emir. The whole province is in a state of agitation. The movement of Abd-el-Kader is attributed to the determination of the Emperor of Morocco to expel him from his territory."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE RAILWAY MANIA.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for returns of the number of railway bills now pending in Parliament, and of the number in favour of which the Railway Board had reported, and referred to what he termed the "present, frenzy for speculation in railways." The effects of that frenzy were likely to be detrimental, he said, to the credit as well as the resources of the country. After referring to the evil effects produced by over-speculation in 1826, Lord Brougham said he had lately seen a calculation made by one of the most eminent railway shareholders at present in this country, that if the house were to pass the 240 odd railway bills now pending, in the course of two or three years 130 millions would be required for those speculations. He need not remind their lordships that no one member of their house regarded with greater disapprobation than he did, and had ever done, any interference whatever on the part of the Government with the public. But it was quite a different question whether the Legislature or the Government should give encouragement to this spirit of speculation by granting acts of parliament, conferring the most extraordinary powers upon the speculators, and without which not one of these speculations could by possibility be undertaken. Lord Brougham then adduced several instances of the ruinous consequences arising from this railway-mania speculation, and of the injury done to property.—Lord DALHOUSIE declined to enter into the general question of railway speculation, but mentioned several instances of the hardships to which the owners of property in the neighbourhood of railways were exposed, and of the effrontery of railway engineers. It would require, he believed, from £140,000,000 to £150,000,000 to complete all the proposed railways, but it was impossible to conceive that they would all receive the sanction of the Legislature.—Lord ASHBURTON admitted the difficulty of preventing railway speculation, and remarked that although gambling-houses were put down, this railway mania pervaded all parts of the town. As an instance of the way in which the industry and manufactures of this country were deranged by the railway mania, he mentioned the iron trade. Iron was advanced 300 per cent. in price beyond what it was last year or eighteen months ago. The consequence of that was that the manufactures of the country connected with iron were destroyed. The manufacturers found competitors in every part of the world—in Belgium, America, and elsewhere—with whom they were unable to compete, in consequence of the high price of the raw material.—The returns were ordered.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in moving for some returns relative to the constabulary of Ireland, entered into a discursive speech as to almost everything connected with the Government of that country, implying a leaning on the part of the Irish Government towards a party, and eulogising the loyalty of the Irish people, who would receive her Majesty, should she favour the country with a visit, with an enthusiasm such as she had not yet experienced.—Lord STANLEY vindicated the Irish appointments of the Government, and declared that it would pursue a straightforward policy, unbiassed by party considerations of any kind. He entered into an elaborate defence of the system of promotions and appointments in the constabulary, and concluded by expressing his willingness to produce the papers moved for.—The house adjourned soon after eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE AUCTION DUTIES.—The auction duties formed the chief subject of discussion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the order of the day for the house resolving into Committee on the Excise Acts (auction duties), proceeded to state some general reasons for the abolition of these duties, and adduced specific examples of their inequality and hardship in operation. Owing to exemptions and evasions the duties were only paid on seven millions out of forty-five millions value of property ascertained to be annually transferred, and a tax producing only £300,000 per annum cost at least £50,000 in expense of collection.—Mr. G. BANKES opposed the motion, and argued that there were various burthens which it would be more expedient to alleviate than the auction duties. The result of the division on the subject was—

For the repeal of the auction duties .. ..	167
Against it .. ..	30
Majority .. ..	137

On the proposition to raise the annual license of the auctioneer to £15, some conversation took place, and ultimately the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to fix the annual license at £10.

The house then went into Committee on the Customs' Acts, when, after some discussion, the various clauses were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house sat to day for a short time, but nothing of consequence occurred, and at an early hour an adjournment took place till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-office, and stated his intention to be to abolish completely and effectually the power, legal or illegal, of the opening of letters by warrant now exercised by the Secretary of State. There was, in his opinion, no middle course; to repeal absolutely the power claimed was what he desired; because he felt satisfied that, if it were retained in any shape, the system of fraud and forgery now in use at the Post-office would be continued.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought the hon. member had placed the question in its fairest and truest light before the house, and with many of his positions he was prepared to state his entire concurrence. He agreed with him, that in this case there was no middle course open to the house or the Government. He did not believe it would be useful to continue the power of opening letters unless with its exercise secrecy was preserved; and, if the law were at all continued, he did not think it could be beneficially altered. He admitted at once that this was a most odious power. He admitted that it was one which was viewed with great and just jealousy by the people of this country; and, if consistently with his sense of public duty, especially after his late painful experience, he could assent to the hon. member's motion, nothing would give him greater delight. Having stated his view of the foundation of the law, and pointed out the inconveniences which would result from the abolition of it, Sir James Graham concluded by saying he would not submit to the introduction of the bill.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, although he blamed the exertions of the power for the purpose of detecting plots in foreign countries, believed it to be necessary to guard against conspiracies at home, and therefore he refused to vote for its abolition. It was his opinion, coinciding therein with that expressed by Lord Denman, that, in all cases of opening letters, the information on which the warrant may issue should be given upon oath, and that all legal and defensive forms should be observed. A Bill to restrict the practice had, he believed, been prepared by Lord Radnor in the other house, and to such a bill Lord John Russell declared his intention of giving his support.—On a division, the numbers were—

For the motion .. ..	78
Against it .. ..	161
Majority against it .. ..	83

INTERMENTS IN CITIES.—Mr. M'KINNON, after descanting upon the evils arising from interments in cities, moved a resolution which, having been amended, was submitted in these terms:—"That the practice of interment in the metropolis and in large cities is injurious to the public health, and demands the serious attention of this house." On a division the numbers were—

For the amended motion .. ..	66
Against it .. ..	44
For the amended motion .. ..	66

The house was next occupied for some time with a motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, for some returns connected with agriculture, but eventually the motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FIELD GARDENS BILL.—Mr. COWPER having moved the second reading of this bill, Mr. ESCOTT objected to the measure, because of the stringent and compulsory powers which it enforced, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—After some debate, shared in by Mr. Cowper, Mr. M. Milnes, and Mr. Bouverie, Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his general approbation of the bill, which, however, had some defects which might be removed in committee.—Some further observations were made by Lord J. Manners, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wortley, and the second reading of the bill, on a division, was carried by 92 to 18.

THE MUSEUMS OF ART BILL.—Mr. EWART moved that the house should go into Committee on this bill.—Mr. BUCK complained of the absolute power that this bill gave to town councils to assess the inhabitants for the purposes of the bill, without any control whatever on the part of the rate-payers, and moved as an amendment that the house should go into Committee on that day six months.—Ultimately, at the suggestion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was postponed for a week.—The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MAYNOOTH.—Many petitions were presented against the additional grant to Maynooth, and a desultory conversation took place upon the subject, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL said he considered that to be a Government question (hear, hear), he thought it to be a question of the utmost importance, and he would do everything in his power to promote the success of it. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission, to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the privileges, revenues, trusts, and to the state of education, learning, and religion, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges of these Universities." A debate followed, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Ewart, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Goulburn; it was closed by Lord Palmerston, and the House then divided. The motion was rejected by a majority of 61, the numbers being—For it, 143; against it, 82.—The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—Lord DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of this bill. After a long discussion the motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A vast number of petitions was presented against the proposed increased grant to the College of Maynooth, by members on both sides of the house.

IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from members of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, and other Protestants, praying the house forthwith to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and, if the premises of the petitioners be correct, to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanours against the laws and constitution of the realm. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Sir R. PEEL having moved the second reading of this bill, Mr. COLQUHOUN, as an amendment, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. GROGAN seconded the amendment.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke warmly in support of the bill.—A very long discussion ensued, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.—The house adjourned soon after midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

THE LABOURING CLASSES.—Lord J. Russell has given notice that, on the 22d inst., he will move certain resolutions respecting the condition of the labouring classes in England and Wales.

PUBLIC MUSEUMS.—The Public Museums Bill has been read a third time and passed.

GLASS (EXCISE DUTY).—The Glass (Excise Duty) Bill has been read a third time and passed.

DOG-STEALING.—Mr. Liddell has given notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the offence of dog-stealing.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL FOR ENDOWING MAYNOOTH.

Sir Robert Peel having appointed Wednesday for receiving a deputation from the general committee for conducting the opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill, a number of clergymen of the Established Church, dissenting ministers, and laymen, waited upon the right hon. baronet, and stated the objections entertained by Protestants generally to the measure. They alluded to the number of petitions which had been already presented against the bill, and the still greater number which were in course of signature; and urged upon the right hon. baronet, as the head of the Government, the inexpediency of proceeding with a bill which was manifestly hostile to the opinions and feelings of the country. They especially requested that the second reading of the bill may be postponed, in order that further time may be afforded to the more distant parts of the kingdom for the manifestation of their sentiments on the measure.

Sir Robert Peel listened to the representations of the deputation with his wonted suavity of manner, but declined to accede to the request for further time.

We hear that a similar deputation is to wait on Lord John Russell, for the purpose of communicating to his lordship the state of public feeling with respect to the bill, and to impress upon him the extreme alarm with which the measure has been viewed by the different denominations of Protestants throughout the country.

A requisition has been signed in the City, calling upon the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting of the citizens to petition against the bill. Monday next, is at present named for the meeting, at which the Lord Mayor, it is expected will preside. Covent-garden Theatre is engaged for a public meeting on the same subject, to be held on Monday evening next. Several numerous-attended meetings have been already held in the suburbs of the metropolis, and others are about to be held.

The provincial papers also contain accounts of meetings to petition against the measure.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDE PARK.—During the last fortnight, upwards of one hundred and fifty labourers have been daily employed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, levelling the various parts of the grass, new gravelling the numerous foot paths, and making very considerable improvements throughout the whole of Hyde Park.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Mr. J. Shepherd, chairman, and Sir H. Wilcock, K.L.S., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the company during the past year. A ballot was also taken for the election of six directors in the room of Mr. J. Cotton, Mr. J. Loch, Mr. C. Mills, Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, Mr. H. Shank, and Mr. H. St. George Tucker, who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Major General Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., Mr. G. Lyall, M.P., Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. J. P. Muspratt, Mr. M. T. Smith, and Mr. W. Wigram.

DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND DINNER.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. Above two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Sir I. L. Goldsmid proposed the health of the illustrious chairman, who, after returning thanks, urged on the notice of the assembled company the claims of the Theatrical Fund. Mr. Harley, as an official representative of the charity, returned thanks in a speech replete with appropriate expressions of gratitude for past support, and earnest appeal for renewed favour. A list of subscriptions was read, amounting to £730, exclusive of a legacy of £500 by the late Mr. Edward Walpole.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Printers and their Widows, was celebrated on Tuesday by a public dinner at the London Tavern, Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by Sheriffs Sydney and Hunter. The subscription amounted to nearly £400.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last is 950, an amount of mortality very much less than in any week for the last three months. During that time the weekly rate has been as high as 1155—in the week ending on the 22nd of March; and the lowest number returned during that period until this week is 980—this was in the last week of January. Great, however, as is the decrease, the amount of mortality, without of course taking into account the increased population, is still above the average, that of the last five springs being only 888. In sporadic diseases, in those affecting the brain and nerves, and especially in those of the lungs, there has been a considerable increase. Under the last head no less than 301 persons are returned as having died during the past week, the ordinary average being only 267. Forty-one deaths from diseases of the heart, too, are recorded, the average being only 24.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The usual monthly meeting of this body took place at Covent garden Theatre on Wednesday evening, when a large assemblage of persons were harangued by Col. Thompson, and Messrs. Houghton, Cobden, and Fox. Several Anti-corn Law members of Parliament, as usual, were present. Mr. Cobden in his speech admitted that he could say nothing new; but he gave an odd illustration of his own mode of finding out a free-trader. He said that if he went into a farmer's dining-room, that was to say, a farmer's ordinary, he could easily find out who were free-traders by just taking up their hats and picking out those with the widest hole. (This novel mode of discovering a free-trader was applauded by the majority, though many, no doubt, thought it no compliment to have it supposed that a free-trader must have a thick head.) Mr. Fox expatiated upon the beauties of the forthcoming bazaar at some length, and concluded with an exhortation to his hearers to continue to persevere until they had effected the great object of the Anti-corn Law League. The Chairman thanked the meeting for the great attention that had been paid to the proceedings, and rejoiced that they had never once been under the necessity of calling in a policeman. This testimony to the good behaviour of the multitude was followed by three cheers for the League, and the meeting dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROMFORD BANK.—Monday was fixed for the declaration, in the BANKRUPTCY COURT, of a further dividend upon the estate of Mr. Thomas Johnson. A few additional debts were proved, and a number of creditors were present. The case, which excited much interest, from the previous position of the bankrupt, after a lengthened examination, was adjourned to the 10th of May next, and a second dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound was declared upon Thomas Johnson's estate.

THE SECRETS OF THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.—The well known case of Charles Mottram occupied the Court on Saturday, an application having been made by the bankrupt for a certificate. The facts brought before the Court in support of the opposition for a refusal of the certificate, or for its postponement for a considerable period, went to show that the bankrupt commenced business in 1842, as a warehouseman, in Friday street, Cheap-side, and the fiat issued against him in February, 1844, having in eighteen months incurred debts still owing to the amount of £10,930, and liabilities to £2922. In the period mentioned purchases had been made to nearly £40,000, on which a profit of only £789 was received, from which was to be deducted £677 as a loss, showing that little more than £100 had been profit, the general practice of the bankrupt being either to sell at prime cost or at a loss. The bankrupt passed his last examination in August last, and had abstained from applying for his certificate until the present occasion. The good debts given up were £237, and the doubtful debts £307. The property given up was estimated at £275, and the property in the hands of creditors at £2400. It appeared that the trade expenses were set forth on the balance-sheet at £4157, and the personal and private expenses at £1447 17s. 3d. The bankrupt alleged that he commenced business with a capital of £3723—termed a fallacy. His wife (daughter of Lady Townsend) had a legacy of £8000, of which £3500 could not be assigned, and in raising money on the other portion from the Minerva Assurance Company, the expenses were £1168 14s. His father, Charles Mottram, who was an uncertificated bankrupt, and now an inmate of the Queen's Prison, had assisted him in his business, at a salary of £400 a year. The bankrupt had kept a livery servant. An objection to the certificate was made on the part of the assignees. Mr. Commissioner Fane said the Court would give its decision on Tuesday next.



## IRELAND.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.**—The Royal Visit has become the universal topic in Ireland. It is generally supposed that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort will arrive about the middle of July. It is stated that plans of the apartments in Dublin Castle, and in the Vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, have been taken by her Majesty's desire, and forwarded to Buckingham Palace. It is stated that her Majesty is to make a short stay at Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby, near Liverpool, on her way to Ireland, and that preparations for the reception of the Royal party are now in progress there. Sir Robert Peel will be in attendance upon her Majesty during her sojourn in Ireland.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The proceedings on Monday last were more worthy of notice than for some weeks past. Mr. Grey Porter, the author of a pamphlet on Federalism, was enrolled as a member, and made a speech in favour of the Repeal. Mr. O'Connell eulogized Sir R. Peel in strong terms, for his measure for improving Maynooth. Mr. O'Connell said he should not wonder after all if Sir R. Peel himself brought in a bill for the Repeal of the Union (laughter). He never opposed the Repeal with greater sternness than he did the Emancipation of the Catholics; yet he was the man who carried the Emancipation Bill triumphantly through the House of Commons, and forced it through the House of Lords. Well, now I am (said Mr. O'Connell) beginning to fall in love with Sir Robert Peel—hurrah for Peel and Re-peal (cheers and laughter). Do I blame him for the course he took then? No, I praise him, and I praise him for his speech and plans in reference to the College of Maynooth (hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say that the bill for giving an increased grant to Maynooth was an excellent one. The grant had been given without restriction or limitation, or without any trick. It was done in a noble and generous manner, and he felt grateful for it. "I admit," added Mr. O'Connell, "I do speak harshly sometimes of those whom I believe opposed to measures for the good of my country; but I am ready to do justice to all the friends of Ireland—to all who show such a disposition as this bill shows of serving her (Hear, hear). I do exclaim there never was a bill brought in on fairer terms, and we freely acknowledge it. But will it make us give up the agitation for the Repeal? (No, no.) There is one delightful thing in connection with this act of justice. On Thursday Sir R. Peel brought in the Maynooth Bill and passed it by a majority of 102, and on the following day (Friday) he set the Americans at defiance (cheers). Yes, finding himself in a strong position, by this act of justice to Ireland, he addresses language to America, befitting a British Minister. I say go on in the same way, and we will set the Americans at defiance (protracted cheers). The quarrel is a queer one as it stands. The Americans are bragging away on one side, and Peel is standing in an attitude of defiance on the other. Something like two fellows anxious to be at one another with their friends holding them, each exclaiming 'Let me at him' (laughter). I say to Sir Robert Peel give the Irish their Parliament, and to the Americans I would say don't dare to attack England. You have some 2,300,000 slaves; the English will send some sergeants and corporals from the West India Islands amongst them. No men like to be worked hard for nothing, and a supply of black sergeants and corporals sent amongst them would turn these slaves into freemen (cheers). America, I say, don't dare to attack England—if England do justice to Ireland (renewed cheers)." The amount of the Rent was £333 7d.

**MURDER IN TIPPERARY.**—Last week a respectable farmer, named John Ryan, who resided at Miltoin, in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, was murdered by his brother Thomas Ryan. The cause of this melancholy and disgraceful murder was a dispute about land. It appears that the deceased was walking on the road towards Fethard, in company with two of his neighbours, when his unnatural assassin fired at him from behind a ditch with a loaded pistol. The ball penetrated his heart, and he fell a corpse at the feet of his companions. The murderer has fled.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the family of Mr. Wood, the coal-merchant, of Hungerford Wharf, Strand, were deprived of one of their family under the following circumstances.—It appeared that Mr. Wood, jun., who was a lighterman, was in the act of removing a large barge of coals in shore, when, while on the gunwale, his foot slipped, and he fell overboard; when, unfortunately, before assistance could be rendered him he was drowned. At ten o'clock the body was found near where the accident happened.

**FIRE NEAR ROTHERHITHE CHURCH.**—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a narrow thoroughfare, called Spread Eagle-court, Rotherhithe, generally inhabited by the low Irish. Water, however, being in abundance, and several engines having arrived, the destructive element was prevented extending beyond the building in which it originated. The premises, which are the property of a Mr. Green, are supposed to be insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**FATAL COLLIER EXPLOSION NEAR NEWCASTLE.**—Last week another of those fearful explosions of fire damp so frequent in the district, occurred in the West Moor pit, at Killingworth, about six miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in the adjoining county of Northumberland. On inquiry on the spot, it was ascertained that ten men and boys have fallen victims on this occasion, and that two others, who were in the same district, but nearer the shaft of the mine, were got out alive, and are in a fair way of recovery. A coroner's inquest has been held on the bodies, which extended to two days. The evidence, however, only went to show that great care had been taken in the pit to prevent accidents, and that it was fully examined by the proper parties on the morning of the accident. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The pit belongs to Lord Ravensworth and partners, and was not at full work when the accident occurred.

**DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A SHILLING.**—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of William Falthorpe, aged forty years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been an inmate of the hospital for some time past. He was in a decline, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday afternoon he was in bed, playing with a shilling, which he intended giving to another patient for his trouble in waiting upon him, when suddenly an alarm was given that he had swallowed it; and before the nurse belonging to the ward could reach his bed, he was dead. A patient said he saw deceased endeavouring to extract something from his throat with his fingers. Mr. Wordsworth, house surgeon, said he had made a post mortem examination; but could not say that the coin was the actual cause of death, although it had accelerated it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death, accelerated by accidentally swallowing a shilling."

**SUDDEN DEATHS.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at the Red Cow, Peckham, on the body of Mr. Isaac Wells, aged sixty-one, a gentleman of independent property, living at Barden-place. It appeared that the deceased returned home from a walk, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and appeared in good health up to the instant previous to his death, which took place at twelve at night, when he fell from his chair on the floor, and expired immediately. Verdict "Natural death."—On the same day, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Globe and Pigeon, Shadwell, on the body of Mr. John Friar, a tobaccoist in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased left home in apparent good health to go and pay a bill to Mr. John Williams, also a tobaccoist. After making the payment, and whilst standing in Mr. Williams's shop, he suddenly complained of severe pain in the head, and seated himself in a chair. He was then attacked with nausea, which caused Mr. Allen, a neighbouring surgeon, to be sent for, but before he arrived deceased was dead. The surgeon attributed death to apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.—Mr. Carter also held an inquest at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo road, on view of the body of Catherine Brian, aged twenty years. Mrs. Hadland, of 112, Stamford street, stated that the deceased was her servant. On Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, the deceased went out to order the supper beer. Shortly after she returned, and whilst engaged in washing a glass to pour it into, she suddenly fell backwards and expired without a groan. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." Mr. G. Mills held an inquest at the Grapes Tavern, Brompton, on view of the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, aged forty-four years. It was proved that on Friday week she was in her usual good health and spirits. About seven o'clock in the evening, she complained of being thirsty, and asked for a bottle of soda-water. One was opened for her by one of her daughters, and while she was sitting on her chair in the act of drinking it, she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, hold my head," and before the daughter could do so, she fell off the chair in a lifeless state. Verdict, "Natural death."

**EXECUTION AT STAFFORD FOR FRATRICIDE.**—John Brough, who was convicted at the Stafford Assizes for the murder of his brother, was executed at Stafford on Saturday morning. The criminal confessed his guilt some time since, and appeared very penitent. After he had been pinioned, he walked with tolerable firmness, accompanied by the officers, to the gaol lodge; but on reaching the steps leading to the drop, he trembled exceedingly, and required the assistance of two of the officers to ascend. He held down his head, and wept bitterly, holding his pocket-handkerchief to his face. The last words he was heard to utter, were, "I hope the Lord will have mercy on my poor soul!" The rope having been placed round his neck, the chaplain proceeded to read the customary sentences of the burial-service, and when he came to the words—"In the midst of life we are in death," the executioner drew the fatal bolt. After hanging about an hour the body was cut down, and immediately interred within the precincts of the prison. John Brough was 39 years of age. He was a single man.

**ROYAL VISIT TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—On Saturday last her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, visited the Gardens in the Regent's Park. There was scarcely a beast or bird of any peculiarity which her Majesty and Prince Albert did not particularly notice and explain the nature of to the royal infants. After remaining upwards of an hour on the south side of the gardens, the royal party proceeded to the habitations of the giraffes and elephant. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal carried with them a quantity of biscuits, with which they amused themselves to the great gratification of her Majesty and Prince Albert, feeding the giraffes and elephants, and having remained nearly an hour, the royal party proceeded to the Museum, when her Majesty having expressed herself highly gratified, the royal party took their departure. The royal visit was quite a private one.

## CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

(Continued from page 225.)

on. The Corps Francs considered themselves certain of victory, when two battalions of riflemen from Uri and Unterwalden, who had been manœuvring to take them in the rear, commenced the attack.

A panic seized the insurgents; they were at once thrown into the greatest disorder, but there was no flight. On every side the resistance was obstinate, but the attacks poured down upon them from all quarters. The artillery, ranged by General Sonnenberg in the most commanding position, committed immense havoc in the ranks of the Corps Francs, the Landsturm completely surrounded them, and it was only after repeated engagements that they were able to cut their way through, and regain Zoffingen.

It is said that this detachment of Corps Francs has lost from 1000 to 1200 men, including killed and wounded. All their artillery, with the exception of the two cannon taken at Nidau, were abandoned. It is asserted that several of the chiefs have been killed, and that the town of Nidau alone has lost sixty men.

It seems that there were two principal engagements; one at the foot of the Gutsch, and the other at the bridge over the Emme, where the explosion of a mine prepared by the inhabitants of Lucerne occasioned a great loss of life amongst the insurgents. It is asserted that 150 prisoners have been conducted to Lucerne, amongst whom is Colonel Rothpletz, the Inspector-General of the Argovian Militia, and President of the ancient committee of Corps Francs.

The fact of the return to the canton of Berne of several Bernese who had belonged to the expedition of the Corps Francs is confirmed by the letters from Berne; they were part of a company of dragoons, of whom only fourteen have been able to save themselves, owing to the swiftness of their horses.

A private letter from Geneva, dated April 3, says:—"I have now ascertained, almost without doubt, that the loss of the Corps Francs, instead of being exaggerated, is still greater than was at first supposed. When they commenced their march they amounted to from 5,000 to 6,000, and are now nearly annihilated. They were in fact cut to pieces, although they acted with the greatest courage. General Sonnenberg, who is an old soldier, showed consummate skill, and drew them into a defile, bordered on one side by the river, and on the other by rocks, which were filled by riflemen and artillery. He then attacked them in front, in the rear, and on the flank; and you may easily conceive the carnage that must have ensued. The Catholic population of Argovia have risen, and have commenced an attack on the government of Aarau. Berne has sent troops to protect them. One only of the divisions of Corps Francs lost 1,000 men, without including the loss that may have been sustained by the others. The Radicals have received a fearful lesson."

The *Journal des Débats* states, that—"All the information it had received from Switzerland represented the defeat of the Free Corps as still more complete than was at first believed. The conquerors, it was said, had taken upwards of 1500 prisoners, who had been removed to the mountains of the small Cantons, and that, consequently, it would be difficult for their friends to rescue them. The Government of Lucerne had refused to liberate these prisoners, and insisted on being paid the expenses of the war. The number of killed was not exactly known, but it must have been considerable, if we are to judge by the fury of the engagement. General Sonnenberg, the commander of the troops of Lucerne, had designedly drawn the Free Corps into the heart of the Canton, and retired before them to Gutsch, a hill commanding the town of Lucerne. When he found that they had advanced far enough, he suddenly attacked them in front, whilst they were at the same time assailed in the rear by the Landsturm, which had risen in arms after their passage. The column of refugees and volunteers which had entered from the side of Berne was actually cut to pieces, and the entire staff of the Free Corps which accompanied that column was either killed or captured. The other column, consisting of refugees and Argovian volunteers, which advanced from Zoffingen, encountered a division of troops near Sursee, and was also completely routed. About 2500 men of that column succeeded in returning to Argau. The fate of a third column, which entered by Reinach, was not known. The people of the Catholic districts of Argau, and of a portion of Soleure, had risen and marched to the assistance of Lucerne. Liestal, the chief village of Bâle Country, and the head quarters of the Radicals of that Canton, was entirely deserted. Fears of a civil war prevailed there as well as at Bâle City, where the Conservative party was preparing for the contest."

We translate the following from the *Constitutionnel*.—"The accounts from our correspondents come to the 4th. Of the three columns of insurrectional troops that entered Lucerne, one only, that composed of volunteers from Berne, regained the territory of Argau without sustaining very considerable loss. The fate of the column commanded by Major Ochsenstein is still unknown. With the exception of the soldiers of Zug, who showed some humanity, the troops of the primitive Cantons acted with great ferocity. It is but too certain that, out of the 4000 to 5000 men that composed the invading army, not more than 2000 have escaped the massacre. The number of prisoners is daily increased by isolated captures. The Directory has difficulty in finding federal commissioners willing to undertake a mission, which is the more thorny, as these delegates can be invested with only very restricted powers, which are the more illusory as they do not emanate from the Diet. M. Streng, of Thurgau, who was appointed to this charge, in the room of M. Vieli, has also declined it, and been replaced by M. Hozfi, of the Grisons, whose acceptance is more than doubtful. Thus deprived of a colleague, the first commissioner, M. Noeff, of Saint Gall, has great difficulty in acting with any efficiency. Besides, he had only just left Aarau on the 4th for Lucerne, where the re-action was still proceeding in all the

spirit of revenge. The radical change in the members of the federal executive power, on the eve of the opening of the Diet, has caused a great sensation among the deputies, almost all of whom arrived at Zurich on the 4th, and the session was to be re-opened on the 5th. The foreign ministers had suffered to transpire the dissatisfaction caused them by this victory of the liberal party in regions wherein they would with pleasure have seen the elements of conservation continue to predominate. Threats of intervention were in the mouths of almost all the diplomatists, and they went even so far as to say that France had decided upon making common cause with the other Cabinets in reducing Switzerland to reason. The debates in the Diet are expected to be very stormy, although the two most formidable champions of the Liberal party, M. Neuhaus, of Berne; and M. Druey, of Vaud, are not yet at their post. The last is detained at Lausanne by a severe illness, and the detention of M. Neuhaus at Berne appears to be rendered necessary by existing circumstances. The first measure to be proposed to the Diet by the Directory, almost entirely composed of new members, should be calculated to put an end to the present intolerable situation to which the faults and inhuman proceedings of the Government of Lucerne have reduced the Cantons for love of the Jesuits. However, it will be difficult to obtain a majority in favour of the amnesty, the only means of healing the still bleeding wounds of the Confederation."

The *Débats* says—"Our advices from Zurich are anything but favourable to the maintenance of peace in the Confederacy. The elections that have just taken place for the re-composition of the Executive Council have given the majority to the Radical party. It appears certain that M. Mousson, President of the Vorort, has resigned. The Radicals are, therefore, absolute masters of the authority which, as being the Vorort, is, for two years to come, to direct the affairs of Switzerland."

A communication from Lucerne, of the 4th, in the *New Zurich Gazette*, states that the official reports give the number of killed in the late affair at 300, and that of the prisoners, 1730.

A Berne letter of the 3rd states that among the persons killed were the commander-in-chief of the expedition, M. Ochsenstein, of Berne, employed in the police, and member of the Swiss Committee which directed the movement, and M. Funk, brother of the President of the Appeal Court of Berne, who took two cannon from Nidau, in spite of the opposition of the Prefect and the Executive Council, and many other officers.

As there seems to be some misapprehension as to the cause of these insurrectionary proceedings, it may be proper to state that the Canton of Lucerne, which enjoys great privileges and has considerable power, has decided upon appointing the Jesuits to superintend the national education. This arrangement was displeasing to the Protestant party of some of the other Cantons, and these individuals, forming themselves into what is termed a Free Corps, an armed body, made the attack. It is only necessary to observe, that however injudicious may be the introduction of the Jesuits in Cantons where there is considerable religious excitement, it is impossible for the Government to tolerate the existence of an armed body like this Free Corps.

A report of the proceedings at the re-opening of the Swiss Diet, on Saturday last, has reached us. Considerable excitement prevailed in the assembly. The President, in an appropriate address, after remarking that he did not expect that the Diet would so soon re-assemble, went on to say that the Free Corps, irritated that the Diet was powerless in coming to a decision with respect to the Jesuits, made an irruption on the territory of a confederate state. A terrible destiny has befallen these misguided men, and sorrow has seized on many honourable families. A federal army is on foot to lend its assistance to the re-establishment of order in our country. The peace of Switzerland depends on what the Diet is about to do.

The reports of the Vorort, the federal commissary, and of the chief of the army were then read.

The report of the Vorort states that after the defeat of the Free Corps the Directory invited the several States not to neglect anything to prevent the renewal of such facts. It next gives an account of the measures taken when the Government of Argau perceived symptoms of revolt in the Freiamt, and concludes by making known the propositions of the two states.

1. Lucerne demands that the Diet should take severe measures to put an end to the organisation of the Free Corps: that Argau and the Bâle country should be called on to pay the expenses caused to the Canton of Lucerne by the recent invasion.

2. Argau demands that the Diet should come to some decision against the Jesuits, and that Lucerne should proclaim a general amnesty.

M. Weber, Second Deputy of Berne, demanded, as a matter of urgency, that the Diet should address a pressing invitation to Lucerne to accord a general amnesty.

M. Stegwart, deputy of Lucerne, spoke against the sending of commissioners, and the calling out of federal troops, as useless measures. Independently of the propositions which Lucerne had submitted to the Cantons, he had to make another. The Free Corps, after having obtained their arms and accoutrements from the Cantonal arsenals, and being fully supported, had entered the Canton of Lucerne like robbers, to the number of 7000 or 8000. The deputy here entered into details of the matter. According to him there were 2000 prisoners (who had not been ill-treated) and 300 killed. It was sufficient, he remarked, to look at the men in custody to see that they were the refuse of society. (Loud marks of indignation from the tribunes.) Lucerne was obliged to quit her friends and faithful confederates to apply to perjured men (marks of disapprobation from the assembly). Written proofs of the connivance of the authorities of the Cantons could be now produced. Lucerne insisted on the demands which she made in her letter to the Vorort of March 26th; and, in addition, required satisfaction from the Cantons of Berne, Argau, Soleure, and Bâle Country; and if that satisfaction was not accorded, she reserved to herself to take all proper steps for her preservation. The Deputy concluded by declaring that the Grand Council of Lucerne had proclaimed an amnesty in favour of the criminals of December 8, excepting only the most guilty.

After this speech, which produced a sensation of sadness in the assembly



SEAT OF WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

a report was read from the federal representative, M. Noeff, dated Lucerne, April 4, announcing that the Grand Council of Lucerne had taken measures which led to hope that clemency would be shown. There were to be three classes of prisoners.

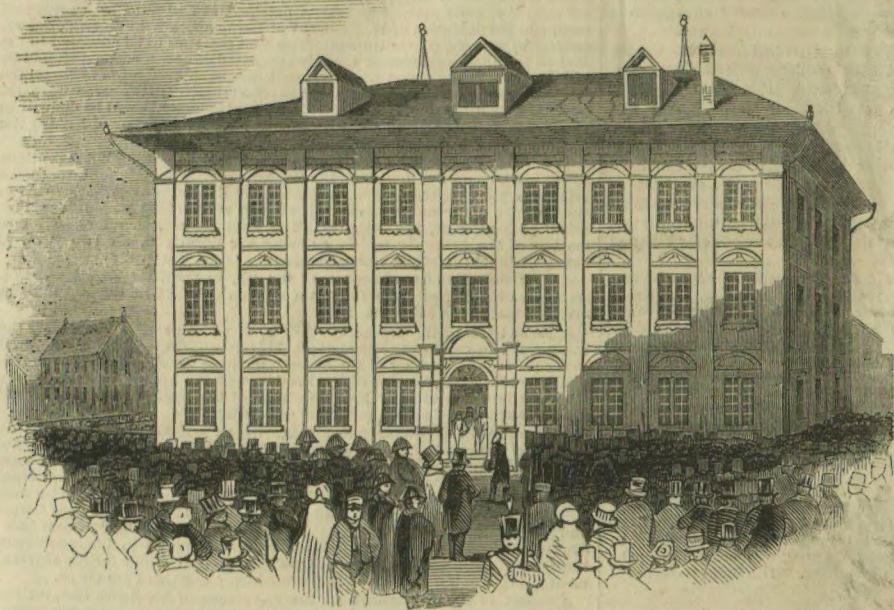
At a meeting of the Grand Council of State, held at Lucerne on the 4th, the instructions to be given to the deputies at the Extraordinary Diet were resolved on. It was also agreed that the amnesty was to extend to all but the authors and chiefs in the movement. The Grand Council decided that the trial of the offenders should take place immediately.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday has the following:—"An account was received yesterday from Switzerland, affirming that Dr. Steiger, one of the chiefs of the refugees of Lucerne, who was made prisoner at the late

battle, was tried and condemned on Thursday, and immediately shot. We would willingly doubt the truth of this news. This merciless act of vengeance would not do honour to the victory of the government of Lucerne, and it cannot be by such sanguinary acts of reprisal that the government and the friends of the Jesuits will strengthen their cause, or gain for it sympathy and support. The number of the victims of this deplorable civil war is already sufficiently great. The exact amount of the killed cannot yet be ascertained; but it is said that out of the 600 men who marched from the half canton of Bâle Country, only 100 have returned, and that a single man alone has got back to Liestal."

Lucerne is situated nearly in the centre of Switzerland, and its position appeared to point out this Canton as the natural battle-field of the two great





THE TOWN-HALL, ZURICH.

parties which divide the Confederation. Lucerne is, in fact, at one of the extremities of the lake of the four Cantons, on the borders of which are situated the primitive Cantons of Unterwald, Uri, and Schwyz. To the north of these is the Catholic Canton of Zug. Lucerne, therefore, on the east, touches the Cantons most in favour of the Jesuits, and the lake of the four Cantons offers it a direct and easy communication with them. On the west, Lucerne, on the contrary, touches on the Cantons most strongly in favour of the liberal side, and which lie in the following order round her frontiers:—Argau, Basle (Country), Soleure, and Berne. Lastly, between the Canton of Zug and that of Argau, to the north of Lucerne, is the directing Canton of Zurich. Thus placed, between its allies on one side and its adversaries on the other, Lucerne became the necessary battle-field for both parties. To defend the town, the Government of Lucerne had established a part of its forces at Surzée, five leagues from Lucerne, at the point where the road coming from Soleure and Argau on the north, and that from Berne on the west, join together to lead to Zurich. The rallying points of the volunteers were fixed on to be Zoffinguen, on the road from Soleure to Lucerne and Huitwyl, on that to Berne; but the volunteers of Soleure and Argau left the road which led direct to Surzée, and, deviating to the west, joined the volunteers of Berne half-way between Huitwyl and Surzée, and thus took the Lucernese, who were established at the latter place, in flank.

Our Engravings, five in number, show the sites of the principal events of the Insurrection, and the entire Seat of War.

The Illustration upon our front page shows a scene of a desperate attack made by the Insurgents in Lucerne; and the Engraving below is a picturesque view of the town.

The pair of Illustrations above, are:—1, a view of the exterior of the hôtel-de-ville at Zurich, wherein the Swiss Diet hold their sittings: the artist has chosen the moment of the arrival of deputies to join the assembly. 2. The interior of the hotel, with an exact representation of a sitting of the Diet; showing the President, and the two Chancellors of the Confederation to the right and left; the Deputies of the several Cantons are seated at the tables; and there is accommodation for the journalists and the public.

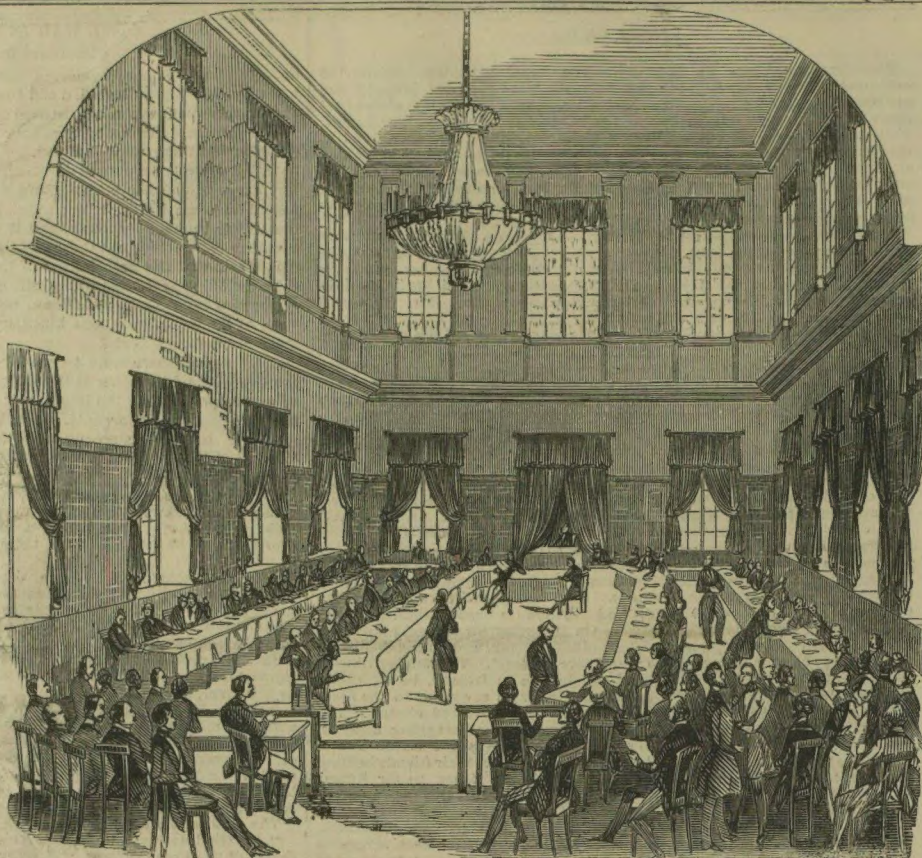
## PRINCE METTERNICH.

The disturbed state of Switzerland has necessarily drawn the attention of Austria, by her possessions in Italy she is brought into close contact with the southern Cantons of Vaud and Valais, while her political influence in the north and east, from the prevalence of the German language and the Catholic religion, is unquestionable. That most watchful of Ministers, Prince Metternich, keeps a vigilant eye on the workings of Liberalism wherever it exists, to keep its tenets from invading Austria, as he would keep out the plague; and while he is thus occupied with the struggle of the two principles so near his own borders, and busied with diplomatic arrangements, every resource of which is so well known to the veteran statesman, we take the opportunity of giving his portrait, and a brief sketch of his career.

Clement Wenceslaus Nepomuk Lothair, Prince of Metternich, Duke of Portella, State Chancellor of the Empire of Austria, Minister of the Interior, Knight of the Golden Fleece, a member of every order of every realm of Europe, with, perhaps, the exception of the Order of the Garter of England, and whose numerous titles it were here wearisome to name, was born at Coblenz, on the 15th of May, 1773, the only son of Prince Francis George, of Metternich—an ancient and noble House that had for generations inherited the wealth and honours that fall to the share of the talented, the favoured, or the lucky servants of Kings. From his youth he was destined to the service of the State, and his great natural talents were developed and improved by the most careful education. In his fifteenth year he entered the University of Strasburg. He quitted it in 1790, and for the next four years travelled, at intervals studying at Mayence.

In 1794 he accompanied his father to Vienna, where he married Maria Eleonora, the only daughter of Prince Ernest of Kaunitz-Rittberg, a relative of the renowned Kaunitz, the Minister of Maria Theresa. His active career may be said to have commenced in 1801, when he was dispatched as envoy to Dresden. Napoleon was then growing to greatness, and little dreamed that an almost unknown resident at Dresden was destined to be the man whose diplomacy was in after years to knit that band of monarchs together, beneath whose union the military colossus fell. In 1807, he was sent to Fontainebleau, where the nature of the man—quiet, calm, and determined—proved an overmatch for the more impetuous temper of Napoleon; he saw that the power of the Emperor, great as it was, was assailable, and was not dazzled by it; Napoleon neither awed nor influenced him, and, losing his temper, it is said the soldier used language to the statesman that did not fall short of personal insult. During the campaign of 1809, Metternich was a prisoner of war in Paris; but after the battle of Wagram, was liberated by an exchange.

The success of the French armies compelled the Emperor Francis to the step—disastrous to all parties—of sacrificing his daughter to the Child of the Revolution, too ambitious of an alliance with the oldest Sovereign house in Europe; and with the year 1812, the first period of Metternich's active career may be said to have closed. A forced peace, in which both sides were insincere, could not be of long duration; from the breaking out of the war to the overthrow of Napoleon, Metternich was the presiding spirit in the councils of Austria, and the talents and activity he displayed, amid all the difficulties of the time, were astonishing. His labours were brought to a close again after the rising of the Congress of Vienna. After the re-establishment of peace, Metternich undertook the task of repressing the spirit of liberty, in the name of which the Princes of Germany rallied their subjects against the French invaders. They encouraged it while it suited their purpose; they began to crush it the moment that purpose was wrought; and in the work of despotism, never had monarchs an abler or craftier instrument than Austria found in Metternich. He is one of those statesmen who recognise neither right nor wrong, but sees only his end and his means, and uses the last, whatever they may be, without scruple or remorse. And he has attained all he cared for—success; the world will probably never know at what a cost of human suffering and political crime. Where there is neither jury nor press, the dungeon and the grave hide all. It may be said, however, that he is not, on system, needlessly or wantonly oppres-



THE SWISS DIET, AT ZURICH.

sive. As the necessity for rigour ceased, he relaxed; and as far as the material well-being of the people is concerned, there is not a nation in Europe so well governed as Austria; this is as true of her Italian States as of her German Empire; the Austrians are well fed, lightly taxed, and life being easy, they are a gay, a cheerful, if somewhat sensual people; but all the energy that finds such free and wholesome exercise in other lands is repressed; where the Government does all, there is no need of exertion, and trained and broken to the system the Austrians have as little desire, as they are incapable of doing it, to govern themselves. The people, too, are taught, but it is after a fashion; it is the education of slaves; when the Governments of Europe were in terror at the advance of intelligence, Metternich was the first to see that education was a two-edged sword, and he founded that scheme of "state teaching" which has made intelligence an instrument in the hands of despotism, instead of allowing it to be what it would have become—a power over it. The Government teaches what it wishes the people to think, and no more; and even the intelligence that is gained, is not allowed to be used for any purpose for which intelligence is of value. Thought and opinion are both stifled by a rigid censorship of all writings for the press.

And for doing what no man else could have done, Metternich has had his reward. He has had honours showered on him, and his wealth is enormous. Besides his hereditary fortune, he became possessed through his first wife of the estates of Prince Kaunitz; in 1816 the Emperor Francis presented him with the castle and estate of Johannisberg, in the Rheingau; he holds besides, the lordships of Königswart, Plass, Ammon, Markusgrun, and Miltigan in Bohemia; Kozetein in Mähren; and Gramme, Bronbach, Oberehe and Rheinardstein on the Rhine.



PRINCE METTERNICH.

His first wife died on the 19th of March, 1819; he remained eight years a widower, but in 1827 married a lady named Von Leykam; she also died after two years of marriage, and he re-married in 1831, the Countess Melanie Zichy Ferraris, who was born in 1805. His family consists of two daughters by his first marriage, a son by the second, and a son and daughter by the third. His eldest son is not more than sixteen.

We cannot better close our sketch than with a tribute to his personal demeanour and polished elegance of manners, placed in contrast with his stern political despotism, from the pen of Count Auersperg, one of the best of the living poets of Germany. The piece has a power and purpose of its own which make it worth quoting independently of its close connection with our subject:—

## THE SALOON SCENE.

'Tis evening; flame the chandeliers in the ornamented hall;  
From the crystal of tall mirrors thousandfold their splendours fall.  
In the sea of radiance moving, almost floating, round are seen  
Lovely ladies young and joyous, ancient dames of solemn mein.

And amongst them staidly pacing, with their orders graced, elate,  
Here the rougher sons of war, there peaceful servants of the state,  
But observed by all observers, wandering 'mid them one I view,  
Whom none to approach dare venture, save th' elect, illustrious few.

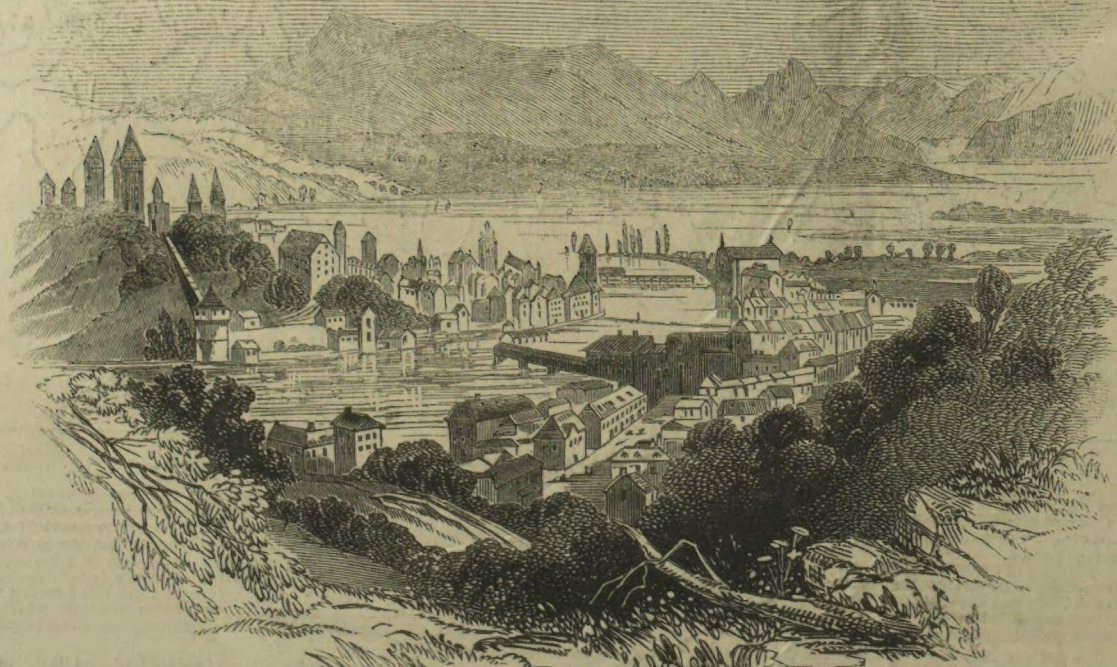
It is he who holds the rudder of proud Austria's ship of state,  
Who 'mid crowned heads in Congress, acting for her, sits sedate.  
But now see him! O, how modest, how polite to one and all;  
Gracious, courtly, smiling round him, on the great and on the small.

The stars upon his bosom glitter faintly in the circle's blaze,  
But a smile so mild and friendly ever on his features plays,  
Both when from a lovely bosom now he takes a budding rose,  
And now realms like flowers withered, plucks and scatters as he goes.

Equally bewitching sounds it, when fair locks his praise attend,  
Or when he, from heads anointed, kingly crowns so calmly rends.  
Ay, the happy mortal seemeth in celestial joys to swim  
Whom his word to Elba doometh, or to Munkat's dungeons grim.

Man of Empire! Man of Council! as thou art in kindly mood,  
Shew'st thyself just now so gracious, unto all so wondrous good,  
See! without, a humble client to thy princely gate hath pressed,  
Who with token of thy favour burns to be supremely blessed.

Nay! thou hast no cause of terror! he is honest and discreet,  
Carries no concealed dagger 'neath his garments smooth and neat.  
It is Austria's People!—open—full of truth and honour—see!  
How he prays most mildly, "May I—take the freedom to be free!"



LUCERNE.





WARWICK RACES.

WARWICKSHIRE SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Arthur)	1
Sir C. R. Cockerell's Rodney, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Crouch)	2
Lord Warwick's Roebuck, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	..	..	(Murphy)	3
Mr. Ford's Attorney, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Copeland)	4

5 to 4 agst Sweetmeat; 2 to 1 agst Attorney; 3 to 1 on the two agst the field. Sweetmeat made strong running throughout, and won by nearly two lengths.

The Warwickshire Hunt Stakes of 5 sovs each.

Lord Howth's Cromabo	..	..	..	(Owner)	1
Lord Howth's Mayflower, aged	..	..	..	(M'Donogh)	2
Mr. Brooke's The Eagle	..	..	..	(Owner)	3

The following also started, but were nearly distanced:—Mr. Little's Vagabond, aged (Mr. Hawkes); Mr. Barnard's The Page (Captain Chetwynd); Mr. Vaux's Hornet (Owner); Mr. Laurel's Embassy (Mr. Bright); Mr. Sheldon's Dudu (Owner); and Mr. Bennett's Martingale (Mr. Nunn).

Match.—50 sovs, half a mile, 10st each. Mr. G. Hobson's Villebecque (owner) beat Col. White's Glaneig.

The Warwick Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 40 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb	..	..	(J. Tasker)	1
Mr. H. Johnston's Velluti, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb	..	..	(Denman)	2
Lord Warwick's The Mule, 4 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Copeland)	3

The following also ran:—Mr. Raworth's Schoolboy, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb (Bradley) and Mr. T. Atkinson's Wotton, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb (Murphy).

The Farmer's Plate of 50 sovs, and 10 for the second. Heats.

Mr. H. Robbins's Mantrap, 5 yrs, 11st 9lb	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. Cowper's gr c by Bran, out of Miss Covertan, 4 yrs, 11st..	..	..	..	2

Three others started.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening the opera of "Guillaume Tell" was reproduced at this house, when we had the great delight of hearing Duprez once more in the part of Arnold. We have nothing more to add to our former opinion of this transcendent *artiste's* merits, than that he sang with purer intonation, and, if possible, with increased energy, particularly in the scene where he hears of his father's death. When will English singers, possessed as they are of fine voices, emulate the foreigners in passion, feeling, and true perception of character? Alas! we fear never! The advent of such a singer as Duprez should fill the house with all aspiring vocalists, who, from a single phrase as delivered by him, could learn



M. DUPREZ, AS ARNOLD, IN GUILLAUME TELL.

more than from the prosy lectures drawn out for a twelvemonth by old women dubbed Doctors and Knights.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty will honour this theatre with her presence in state on the 24th instant.

HER STAUDIGL is expected to arrive in town on Monday next. This is gratifying intelligence to all lovers of true music.

PHILHARMONIC.—The second concert of this Society will take place on Monday next, when it will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. We hope it will prove "a more exquisite song than the last."

A JUVENILE VIOLINIST.—Young Day has arrived in town from Brussels. Foreign certificates give him the highest character for extraordinary ability upon his instrument.

NEW MUSIC.

MORCEAUX DE SALON. Rondo for the Pianoforte. Composed by LOUISE BENDIXEN. Chappell.

Highly creditable to Miss Bendixen's musical genius, and acquirement in the art. We could wish, however, that a little more had been made of the episode subject, and that (at page 3, stave 1) bar fourth had commenced with an F double sharp, instead of E. The same remark applies to the repetition of the passage in other keys: but, altogether, this is a light and elegant production, and evinces an original and cultivated mind.

A STANDARD TUTOR FOR THE ORGAN. By J. A. HAMILTON, Author of the "Musical Primer, Catechisms," &c. D'Almaine and Co.

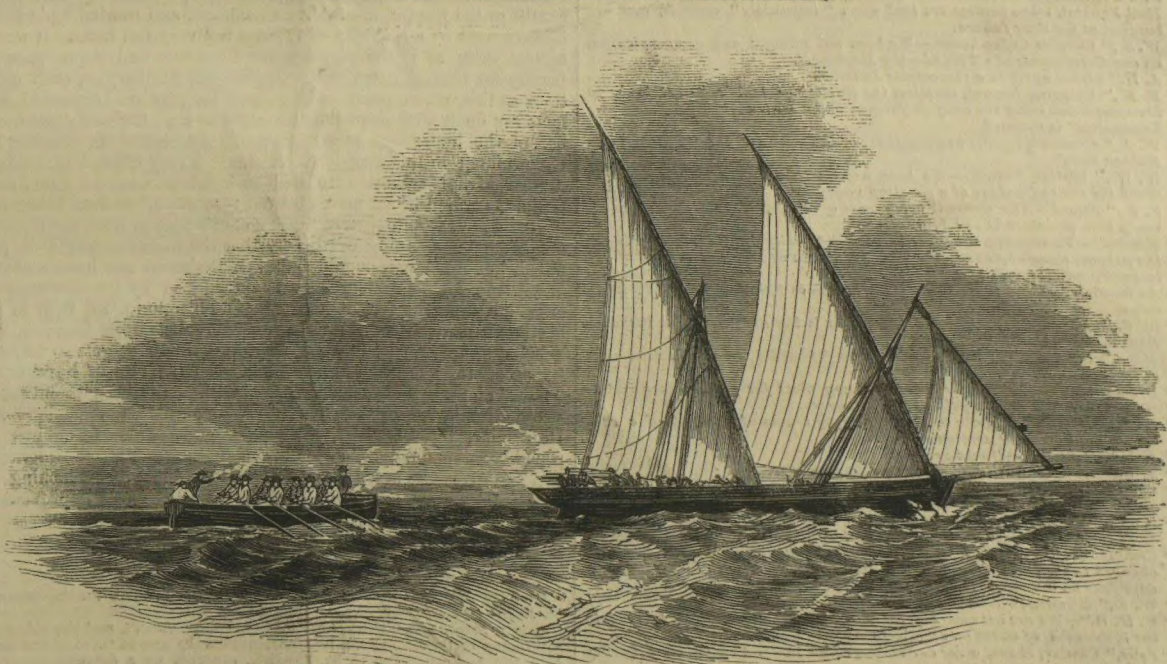
For a man to call his own work upon any subject a standard one, is a bold speech, and we confess that, although Mr. Hamilton's claims to the use of such a term are strong, we do not much incline to it. His descriptions of the organ and its various capabilities are clear and concise—but he places the cart before the horse; they are addressed to the non-musical reader—for his rudiments of music follow, in-

stead of precede the explanation of the instrument they are recommended to study. A man must know something of music before he can understand the properties of a musical instrument. Nevertheless, this work possesses much merit, and we fearlessly recommend it.

A MORNING AND EVENING CATHEDRAL SERVICE; with an Accompaniment for the Organ. By SAMUEL S. WESLEY. Chappell.

This work contains a preface which, we are sorry to say, speaks contemptuously of the noblest church services in the world: the works of Tallis, Byrd, Tye, Gibbons, Purcell, and a hundred other worthies, cannot be set aside for the vain pretensions of a modern, who thinks he can excel them. He imagines they erred in the treatment of their subjects: let us request him to look at home and consider his own "Credo," in which the word "invisible" has all the startling effect of Haydn's "light"—there is nothing at all "mysterious" about it. This is not the work of a poetical musician. Mr. Wesley may be, and indeed is a wonderfully executive organist; but he has no creative fancy beyond that of foolishly entering the ring with his betters. His work is coldly correct, and that is all.

Our reverence for the ancients may have provoked us to severity; but we do not like to hear lake birds cawing at the nightingales of Elizabeth's reign.



ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE FELUCCA.

ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE FELUCCA.

We learn from a letter, dated her Majesty's steam-vessel *Growler*, Jan. 19, off Sea Bar, that on the 12th of that month Lieutenant Lodwick (the first lieutenant of that ship), whilst cruising in the pinnace, on the look-out for slavers off that place (the *Growler* having left to go down to Gallinas), fell in with a felucca, which, on seeing the pinnace, hove to; and showed no resistance. When the pinnace, however, was within 30 yards, Lieutenant Lodwick observed a whole range of muskets fore and aft the felucca; he cheered his men on to get up to her before she discharged this fearful battery; but no sooner was the cheer out, than the felucca opened on the boat; fortunately, they fired too high. Lieutenant Lodwick now returned the fire with a round shot, and 180 balls in a bag. In the first volley from the felucca, the rim of Lieutenant Lodwick's hat was shot through; but the second volley told with mortal effect; two men were shot dead, and Lieutenant Lodwick and two men severely wounded—the lieutenant having been struck on the left knee and thigh. This left the pinnace with so few men that having had six of

its oars shot away, it was obliged to leave the field, and the boat was picked up standing towards the Gallinas. Lieutenant Lodwick is reported out of danger, and he will also save his leg; the other two men are doing well. The gallantry of the Lieutenant has been properly reported to the Commodore. The boat and gear were literally riddled.

There were about 70 men on board this felucca; and the crew of a prize, captured a short time since, say that she is commanded by an Englishman, the crew consisting of English, French, and Americans. There must have been a great many killed and wounded on board her, as the crew of the pinnace could hear the groans. She has escaped no fewer than six times from our men-of-war cruisers. She is a long, low, sneaking craft, with a stump of a mast not six feet above the deck, but having a yard running up at an angle of 45 degrees above 180 feet long, with a sail that propels her through the water at such a rate as to distance the swiftest cruiser. We have heard that she was built at Barcelona, and has a crew of between 60 and 70 of the worst description of men-stealers. Her escapes have been almost miraculous, and it is believed that nothing but a steamer will catch her.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 13.—Third Sunday after Easter.  
 MONDAY, 14.—Bishop Porteus died, 1809.  
 TUESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins.  
 WEDNESDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.  
 THURSDAY, 17.—Abernethy died, 1831.  
 FRIDAY, 18.—Judge Jefferies died, 1689.  
 SATURDAY, 19.—St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes at Greenwich, A.D. 1012.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 6 29 6 44	h. m. a. 7 53 8 29	h. m. a. 9 12 9 49	h. m. a. 10 27 11 1	h. m. a. 11 33 0 0	h. m. a. 0 0 0 1

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Emilius."—Neither of the children of King Louis Philippe was born in England. We were in error last week. Mr. James's names are George Paul Ramsford.

"A Brighton Subscriber."—The navy of the United States, in 1841, consisted of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigates of the first class, 2 frigates of the second class, 23 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 8 schooners, 2 steam frigates, and several smaller vessels. The regular army of the United States was reduced, in 1842, to 9012. This force is employed chiefly to garrison the fortifications on the sea coast and the frontiers. The principal reliance of the country for defence is on the militia of the several States, amounting, by the returns of 1841, to 1,587,722 men. Of this number, about one-fifth, say 300,000 men, are uniformly equipped, and are mustered and drilled several times a year.

"M. P. C. R."—Westminster Abbey is open every day for Divine Service, at ten in the morning, and three in the afternoon.

"Vernon."—In July, 1843, the *Hibernia*, a Clyde-built steam ship, made her homeward voyage from Halifax to Liverpool, in eight days twenty-three hours; this being, certainly, one of the shortest, if not the shortest passage, on record.

"A Frequent Reader" is thanked for the sketch, for which, however, we had not room.

"Query Quipcrank."—The sum of thirteen-pence-halfpenny was once currently believed to be the sum received by the common hangman for the execution of each criminal; whereas, it has no reference to the payment made to that officer. Butler, in his notes to "Hudibras," observes:—"I cannot really say whence thirteen-pence-halfpenny was called 'Hangman's Wages,' unless in allusion to the Halifax law, or the customary law of the Forest of Hardwick, by which every felon taken within the liberty or precincts of the said forest with goods stolen to the value of thirteen-pence-halfpenny, should, after three market days in the town of Halifax, after his apprehension and condemnation, be taken to a gibbet there, and have his head cut off from his body." See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," page 265.

"A Guernseyman."—The origin of the Spital Sermon was stated in our journal three weeks since. See page 188.

"An Officer of the Indian Army, U. S. Club," is thanked for his suggestion, which, however, did not reach us until the event had already been illustrated.

"E. F., Kilkenny."—The sketch of the O'Connell procession is declined.

"J. S. G., Cambridge-street."—We had not room for the account of the Meteor.

"J. S., Wallingford."—In all probability on shipboard.

"A Constant Subscriber."—As the article is always placed on table, it cannot be out of rule to partake of it. To the second question, no; they do not take them off themselves, but are removed by a lord in waiting.

"F. D."—The Baron Park who presided at the trial of Thurtell, and the present Baron Parke, are not the same individuals; the former judge is dead.

"Legislative."—A bill does not become an Act of Parliament till it receives the Royal assent; if no day is named for the commencement of its operation, it comes into effect from the date of such assent. But in general a special day is named in the act itself, "from and after" which it operates. In a bill for the remission of taxes, the Government generally suspend the collection of the duties from the day the House of Commons agrees to the resolutions on which the act is founded; thus, though the bill is not yet passed, the auction duties ceased to be levied on Tuesday last. The title of a bill, as it "enacts" nothing, is not legally a part of it.

"B. M. T."—No.

"T. H., Kendall."—A letter addressed to the ingenious baronet, at the Polytechnic Institution, would, doubtless, reach him.

"Inquirer."—In Sunscrit.

"H. W. R. M."—Consult the last Navy List.

"Isabella."—We cannot recommend either of the advertised nostrums.

"Wisbechensis."—Neither of the three French railways named has been commenced. The time of completing the fourth is doubtful.

"An Ignorant Subscriber."—Villie is French.

"H. T. C., Saville-row."—See the last Navy List.

"A Subscriber."—"To put a spoke in a Man's Wheel" is to thwart him.

"An Old Subscriber."—Brighton—Will be entitled only to a quarter's interest.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The extent of Salisbury Plain is about nine by five miles; whereas, Dartmoor extends nearly twenty-two miles from north to south, and fourteen miles from east to west.

"M. T., Durham."—Bright blue and gold.

"K. Z., Denbighshire."—The day of the month has never been precisely ascertained.

"W. G. M., Edinburgh."—Has sent to us seven questions, replies to which would occupy seven times as many lines. We can only reply to the matters of fact. 1. Religious Dramas were regularly performed in London as early as 1180. 2. Shakespeare wrote for the Theatre. 3. The origin of the April Fool custom is unknown everywhere, though it is believed to be connected with a Hindoo festive custom held near the same period in India, called the Huli Festival, when persons are sent upon "impossible" errands, and are laughed at for their failure.

"W. S., Chapter Coffee-house."—We have not received any communication on our Correspondent's "Numbering Machine."

"A. H." should apply to a respectable Solicitor.

"E. K., Chipping Barnet," surmises the Mysterious Lady's Secret to be in her companion being the chief performer, and a ventriloquist.

"Locomotive" is thanked.

"W. J., Cambridge."—We know nothing of the merits of the "Patent India Rubber Felt."

"W. W., Wotton Bassett."—We have never seen a ladder lofty enough to reach the entire frontage of a six-story house.

"F. B., Alford."—The unusual occurrence of Easter Day, this year, has already been explained in our Journal.

"Mercia."—There does not appear to be any Charity in the Metropolis for the purpose named by our Correspondent, but an application to one of the larger Hospitals might be successful.

"An Inquirer."—Hogarth's Print of the March to Finchley, is but of trifling value.

"R. G., Newcastle-on-Tyne."—Mr. Dickens is the author of the Pickwick Papers.

"Alpha."—Dronfield.—If the full address be forwarded, an explanation shall be sent.

"Dramaticus."—The fee for licensing any place for performance is One Guinea, which is usually paid by the Manager.

"W. H. C., York," suggests the placing empty trucks at each end of a railway train, to prevent accidents.

"J. A. N., Dublin."—Is sent gratuitously.

"A. B., Maidstone," is thanked, but we have not room.

"Chesnut" will, perhaps, favour us with a few sketches.

"Menelaus" is thanked.

"J. S. Z."—The difference in the editions of our Journal is that the Saturday's edition contains the latest intelligence.

"Cruikshanks."—The time of making up the Peninsular mails has been changed to the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month; and when either of these days falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following Monday.

"W. S., Birmingham."—We have not engraved the subject.

"E. H. B."—We are not aware of there being any Subscription Library in the Metropolis, of works on architecture.

"Feliz," Chester, should order our edition which leaves London on Saturday night.

"C. R. S." may send a newspaper to the Cape of Good Hope, or Graham's Town, by her Majesty's Packets, postage free, provided the paper be made up open at the ends, and posted within seven days of publication.

"J. C., Bristol."—We have not engraved either of the drop-scenes at Drury-lane Theatre.

"Anglais."—At any foreign bookseller's.

"R. S. T."—Any Savings Bank.

"G. C., Clifton," may, probably, find the late Professor Daniell's Prize Essay on "Artificial Climate" in his volume of "Meteorological Essays."

"A Subscriber."—Banbury.—We do not attempt to decide disputes in card-playing.

"B."—The qualification of a County Member is £500 per annum; that of a Borough Member £300 per annum. Formerly the law required the qualification to be exclusively in land, but it is now modified to property of any kind, to the above respective amounts.

"W. F., Derby," is thanked.

"H. I., Atherstone."—A ship is feminine.

"Barnstable."—Divine Service is performed in French at the French Protestant Church, St. Martin-le-Grand.

"C. D."—The extract from the Gloucester Journal has not reached us.

"W. S., Birmingham."—The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" is a barrister of the Inner Temple.

"C. W. A." should apply to a respectable solicitor.

"W." Ballymeny.—Yes.

"Hope."—The carriage would be liable to toll.

"Z. R. G."—The letter of M. Vidocq, inserted last week, was originally in French.

"A Subscriber," Falmouth.—We do not think the objection would be valid.

"G. W., Birkenhead," is thanked for the corrections.

Ineligible.—"P. R. R., from the Italian, by I. A. F.;" "Love, Anon.;" "Lines, by Pea-Green."

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1845.

THE vexed question of the Post-office letter opening has again been discussed, but this time on general grounds; the personal and individual matters that gave so unfortunate an interest to former debates, having been kept comparatively out of sight. Mr. Sheil last week attempted to persuade the house to pass a resolution expressive of "regret" that letters should have been violated. The House of Commons would regret no such thing. This week Mr. T. Duncombe moved for leave to bring in a bill for preserving the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-office, placing them by law, on the same footing as papers in a man's desk, which cannot be seized or inspected except by a search warrant issued on oath. But the Government is determined to maintain the power in all its vigour; Sir James Graham admits that it is a detestable and odious one; but public duty and consideration for his successors, compel him to reserve to himself the hateful privilege. Nobody defends the power, but the majority concur in keeping it; its convenience renders its immorality endurable, and all Governments are inclined to say with Kent in "Lear," when breaking open the despatches of the Steward,

Leave, gentle wax!  
 To know our enemy's minds we'd rip their hearts,  
 Their papers are more lawful!

And so, though Lord John Russell partially condemns, though Lord Howick wholly denounces the power, and Sir James Graham acknowledges it is very wrong, and hints that after all he has not found it of much utility, it is still to be permitted. The house having joined in a very general scolding of the Home Secretary, says to him by its vote, in the spirit of old Dogberry, "Dost thou hear now what is likely to fall upon thee? thou art to continue, thou naughty knave, thou art to continue."

The most curious part of the debate was the compliments exchanged by Sir James Graham and Mr. Duncombe; certainly no Conservative member has had half the kind things said of him this session by a member of the Cabinet, as Mr. Duncombe was favoured with on Tuesday night; on the other hand Mr. Duncombe promises that all personal feelings in the matter shall be buried in oblivion. It is a sort of shaking hands after the fight is over to show that the combatants bear no malice. As a parting shot, however, the member for Finsbury pledges himself that this "odious, iniquitous, and villanous power," shall be carried into another arena; he will test its legality by action in the Court of Queen's Bench.

A NOTABLE instance of how unsafe it is for a Government to declare the "impossibility" of finding a remedy for a flagrant public evil, occurred on Tuesday evening. The subject of the Intermittent in Towns was discussed on a motion of Mr. Mackinnon's, who has kept the question in his hands without doing much with it, except getting up an annual talk about it. But every year increases the number both of the dead and the living; the city is more crowded; the grave-yard is more filled; the bodies of the dead are outraged by the means adopted to make room for many, where there is space but for few; and the living are liable to contagion and disease as clearly to be traced to this heaping together of the relics of mortality, and disturbing them ere they have undergone the last change of "dust to dust," as any effect to any cause whatever. But it is useless to dwell on the horrors that have been made so familiar to us; our business is with the course the Executive Government took on this question of public health and public feeling.

To power when joined with will, all things are possible; the only consideration is the more or less of difficulty that may be met with; but for a Government to speak of "impossibility," in a case where the health of the people is endangered by no natural circumstance of soil or climate, but by a mere practice, which, in many countries has been abolished, and in others is unknown—though death and burial are common to all—is ridiculous. And what has been the effect of the declaration? The common sense of the Legislature places the Government in a minority, by passing a resolution declaring that the practice of "burying in towns is prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and deserves the serious attention of Parliament." This was the amendment proposed by Mr. Duncombe to the resolution of Mr. Mackinnon, and carried against the Government by a majority of 17, in a not very full house. It would almost seem as if the member for Finsbury had some peculiar faculty for obtaining majorities against the Ministry on such questions as this, where party opinions and feelings are suspended, and facts are dealt with as plain facts ought to be. Certainly, no member of the house has more frequently succeeded in placing the Government in this awkward position. Every effort was made to induce Mr. Mackinnon to withdraw what was, as Sir James Graham termed it, a "mere abstract resolution," and to bring in a "bill," which would receive "every consideration from the Government." The meaning of this is, that the measure might be proposed, but good care would be taken it should not have a chance of passing. Unless a measure is introduced by the Government, or is adopted (as far as making no objection) by it, it is impossible it can succeed. It is thrust aside for public business, it is delayed and thwarted in every way, and if it ever gets so far, it is strangled in committee. Such has been the fate of hundreds of "bills," and for these reasons Mr. Mackinnon refused to introduce a bill at all; he preferred a resolution, which, amended by Mr. Duncombe, has been carried; it pledges the house against the practice complained of, declares it demands serious consideration, and negatives the assertion of the "impossibility" of touching the question. So far, one step at least is gained towards improvement.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

On Thursday, her Majesty held her first Drawing Room for the season at St. James's Palace.

Shortly before two o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, left Buckingham Palace in three of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to St. James's, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

The Duke of Cambridge and other branches of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Members of the Cabinet, and others having the privilege of the *entree*, began to arrive in full state shortly after one o'clock. The magnificence of the equipages, and the splendid liveries of the servants, attracted universal attention.

The general company was exceedingly numerous, and presented a very brilliant spectacle.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, were loudly cheered.

The Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Adelaide Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Hon. Miss F. Scarlett, second daughter of the late Lord Abinger, Miss Lister, niece of Lord John Russell, Miss Hogg, daughter of Mr. Hogg, M.P., and Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Countess of Listowel, by her ladyship's former marriage, were among the fair debutantes in high life who were presented to her Majesty.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen is expected to visit the *Great Britain* steamer on Tuesday next, and the *Dwarf* iron steam vessel, fitted with a screw propeller, at present in the basin at Woolwich Dockyard, is named for the honour of conveying her Majesty to the place where the *Great Britain* is moored, off Blackwall. It is not yet known where her Majesty will embark.

## THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

The Grand Jury have returned a true bill against Thomas Henry Hocker for "Highway robbery on James Delarue, and stealing from him one watch, one ring, and twelve sovereigns, his goods and monies, and immediately before the said robbery, wounding the said James Delarue." The Grand Jury also presented a true bill against Thomas Henry Hocker for "the wilful murder of James Delarue."

Hocker's brief was handed to Messrs. Clarkson and Ballantine through the sheriffs, consequently the expense of his defence falls upon the county. On Sunday last, when his fellow prisoner Connor was introduced to the chapel, observing his dejected appearance, he stood up and closely scrutinised his features. Upon returning to his cell, he inquired very earnestly as to the particulars of his case, to which he paid great attention.

We annex a plan of the neighbourhood in which this atrocious murder was perpetrated; and in illustration of the evidence, it will be serviceable to those who are unacquainted with the locality.



## PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF HOCKER.

The prisoner is in his 20th year, but looks two or three years older. He is about the middle height, and has the appearance of a strong, hardy young man. The expression of his countenance is the reverse of pleasing. There is a settled sullenness and fixedness of purpose in his general aspect, much too marked for any one to fall being struck with it. His features are remarkably large and striking. His eyes are deeply embedded in his face, and his nose and mouth are of unusually large dimensions. He has a narrow retiring forehead, a long face, and flat cheeks. His head is remarkably thin towards the back part, and is surmounted by an ample crop of long dark brown hair, which looks as if never disturbed by comb or brush. The conformation of the head altogether would form a fine study for phrenologists. The existence of the animal propensities is strongly indicated.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## TRIAL OF HOCKER

FOR THE

## MURDER OF MR. DELARUE.

Yesterday (Friday) having been fixed for the trial of *Thomas Henry Hocker*, for the murder of James Delarue, the Central Criminal Court was much crowded by persons attracted by curiosity. Amongst the distinguished personages on the bench were Lord William Lennox, Lord George Lennox, and Lord Arthur Lennox; the Duke de Broglie, Lord Sheffield, the Sardinian Minister, the Prussian Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, Baron Arneim, Baron Koller, Baron Brenner, the Earl of Lucan, Dr. Gordon, the Prince de Brunswick, the Earl of Bective, Mr. Hope, M.P., Capt. Garth.

No ladies were admitted into the body of the Court, but there were a few in the galleries.

A picture of the scene of the murder had been painted by an artist named Hill, and a plan of the ground prepared by Messrs. Adams and Sibley, the surveyors, for the information of the Court and Jury.

Soon after nine o'clock Hocker was put forward and arraigned. He appeared a little altered since his committal, and looked somewhat thinner in the face, and seemed anxious and thoughtful, but his conduct was marked by that self-possession which had characterised him at the examinations before the magistrates and at the inquest. He pleaded "Not Guilty," in a low but firm tone of voice, to the indictment charging him with the murder—to the Coroner's inquisition—and also to the indictment charging him with the robbery of the deceased.

The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Bodkin and Mr. M. Chambers; and for the prisoner, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock the Judges Colman and Coleridge entered the court.

The prisoner Hocker was again put forward, and bowed respectfully and somewhat gracefully to the Court. His demeanour was very unlike that which might have been expected from a person in such a situation.

The indictment having been again read, and the prisoner having again pleaded not guilty,

Mr. Bodkin rose to state the case for the Crown, and commenced by calling upon the jury to discharge from their minds all the impressions and influences which they might have received before coming into the box. The prisoner was charged with the murder of James Delarue, and the only motive to the dreadful act appeared to be the desire, on the part of the prisoner, to possess himself of the property of the deceased prisoner. Delarue was a music master, and on terms of close intimacy with the prisoner. On Friday evening, the 21st of February, he left his lodging in Whitlebury-street, Euston square, and was shortly afterwards found murdered. The learned counsel then proceeded to describe the nature of the locality in which the murder was committed, making occasional reference to the plan of the surveyors above alluded to as he went along; and next, shortly to relate the circumstances attending the first discovery of the murder, as will be found proved in the following evidence. He apprehended that there could be no doubt that on the evening he had mentioned, James Delarue met his death by violence at the hands of some person or other, and the great question for them to determine would be, by whom that violence was committed. This duty he called upon them to discharge calmly and dispassionately, and without reference to anything which they might have heard previously to going into that box.

Edward Hilton was the first witness called. He stated, I am a baker at West End. On Friday night, 21st February, I was out on my business at Haverstock terrace. At about ten minutes after seven o'clock I heard the cry of murder coming from the direction of Belsize-lane, where the body was found. I heard the cry of murder six or eight times. I delivered some bread and some bran at Haverstock terrace, and during the time I was doing this it was that I heard the cries of murder. I went toward the field and cried—Hullo! Hullo!—but no one answered; and I gave information to a constable, and then drove away.

John Baldock, 304 S. I was on duty on Friday, 21st Feb., at Hampstead, and saw the last witness. In consequence of what he told me, I went up Haverstock terrace, but neither saw nor heard anything. I then went down Belsize lane, and got into the Hampstead road again. Near the George public-house, I met another constable named Fletcher, and we went together into the field and along by the wall, near the corner of which we found the dead body of the deceased. The body was afterwards removed to the Yorkshire Grey, public-house, where an inquest was held upon it. The body when we first found it was lying flat on its back. Both the coats of the deceased were open, and the right hand glove was off and lying near the body. We also found a hat and a pocket-handkerchief. The body was warm, but quite dead when we got up to it. The injuries appeared to be on the head. There was a pool of blood at the head and another at the feet. I afterwards searched the body. There was no watch or money on the person of the deceased. I found a letter in the coat pocket, which I gave to Inspector Grey. Fletcher, after we had found the body, went away and left me alone with it; in about a quarter of an hour a person joined me; he came from the direction of Primrose-hill and Avenue-road. There are foot-paths across these fields in many directions, by which persons can get into the Avenue-road. My attention was first called to the person by his whistling and singing. He said, as he came up, "Hullo, policeman." I said, "I have a serious case here." He said, "What is it?" I said, "I have a man here who, I think, has cut his throat." He said, "Are you sure he is quite dead?" I said, "Yes, he is quite dead." The person then stooped down, and felt the pulse of the dead man. He next remarked that I had a nasty job. He said he had been in the habit of travelling across those fields for many years on



his way from the city, and had property with him; generally having with him money, a watch, and a ring, which he wore on his finger. He added that he had been cautioned by his parents not to come that way of a night. He next said I had got a cold job, and had better have some brandy, offering me a shilling to get some. I refused for some time, but, on his pressing me, I took it. A policeman's lamp was brought with the stretcher; the body was placed upon it, and carried away. The person of whom I have been speaking followed as far as Belsize-lane. He had a mackintosh on; I cannot say who the man was who came up and spoke to me, as he was muffled up; he was a young man, and rather tall—about five feet eight.

To Mr. Justice Coleridge: His face was muffled up with the collar of the mackintosh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: Knew the time from having seen the clock a few minutes before. The person of whom I have been speaking went up to the body and took hold of the hand. I don't know whether he said, "As you are left alone I will stay with you till the stretcher comes," but I think he did. I know he did. He did not shed tears, but he said he felt "rather queer." He said he felt very much shocked at such a sight. He remained with me about a quarter of an hour. There were several other persons came up with the stretcher. I was examined before the coroner previously to being examined before the magistrate. When I was before the magistrate the second time I stated something different from what I stated the first time. It was contrary to my duty to receive money without reporting it. It was not because I had received a shilling that I changed my story. I had quite forgotten the shilling. Before I saw the sergeant I saw a gentleman coming into the Hampstead-road. This was about three minutes after the alarm of murder.

Re-examined: The name of the gentleman is Keilor, who told me he resided at 4, Haverstock terrace.

Mr. Clarkson objected to anything being stated that passed between the officer and this gentleman, on the ground of its not being evidence.

Mr. Justice Coleridge overruled the objection.

Re-examination continued: It was about three minutes after I had seen Hilton that I saw the gentleman. I had a conversation with him. He went into the field with me; but he parted from me before I met the sergeant, and went down Pond-street. I reported to the sergeant that I had seen the gentleman.

Hilton was here recalled, and stated, in answer to the Judge, that the reason why he was so accurate about the time was, that he saw the clocks as he went from house to house—bakers' shops, and so forth.

Thomas Fletcher: I am a police-sergeant, and recollect being called by Baldock on Friday evening, 21st Feb. I went with him into the field, and saw the dead body. I examined the body, which was dressed in a great coat and under-coat. Both were open, so as to expose the waistcoat and shirt front. The dead man was lying on his back, quite straight. There was a walking stick lying by him. The small stick produced is that which was found. No property was found upon him. I did not examine his pockets at that time, but did afterwards. I went to procure a stretcher, and afterwards helped to carry the body to the dead-house, near the Yorkshire Grey.

James Gray: I am an inspector of police at Hampstead. I remember a communication being made to me by Fletcher at about 10 minutes past 8. I was at the station-house at that time. I received the letter produced, signed "Caroline," from Mr. Perring the surgeon; it was taken from the pocket of the deceased. The following morning, between six and seven, I went to the field in company with a constable named Thomas. He found a button near the place where the dead man was found. I told him to keep it; he handed it to me at the station-house.

Wm. Satterthwaite: I live in Heath-street, Hampstead. I was not examined either before the magistrate or coroner. On Friday night, Feb. 21, I went with the police to the field. It was when the stretcher was there. I ran forward and saw a person with Baldock. I should know the person again if I saw him. (On looking at the prisoner) I recognise him as that person. He was standing near the feet of the deceased. I said to him—Are you sure he is quite dead? He said, "Yes, I have felt his pulse, and it has ceased beating." I said to a young man, that the deceased was like Daniel Delarue; and the young man said he reminded him also of that person. I then said I thought it was a shoemaker. Hocker said, "O, no! it is not he; he seems quite the gentleman; he has a beautiful white hand, and his dress is that of a gentleman." The light was turned on the face of the deceased before the body was put on the stretcher. Hocker was at the feet of the body, and had every opportunity of seeing his face as well as I. After this, I said to Hocker, "What caused you to come that lonesome way?" He said, "Why, if you must know, Sir, I was coming from St. John's Wood to Hampstead, and that is the nearest way;" that he was going to Hampstead on important business, and could not, under these circumstances, help it. When we got to Belsize-lane I took the lamp from the policeman; the body was lifted over the gate. The prisoner then asked me to let him have a light. I could not open the lamp, and he showed me how. He lighted his cigar from the lamp, and I then had an opportunity of seeing his features.

Cross-examined: I am a journeyman shoemaker, and work for Mr. Ashenden, in the Edgeware-road. I am not a housekeeper, but have lodged five years in one house; I am a married man, with a family. I had never seen the prisoner before the night in question, but he was the only person I talked to in going across the fields. I did not attend either of the inquiries before the coroner. After I had read the case in the papers I came forward to state what the prisoner had said. On the Monday morning after the last examination, I went to Marylebone-office, and made a statement to Mr. Fell, the chief clerk. I was afterwards taken to Newgate to identify the prisoner, and a gentleman in the governor's office took down my evidence; this was on Thursday, 27th March. The prisoner was not present.

To the Court: I was not sworn.

Re-examined: I went into the prison-yard and saw the prisoner Hocker among ten or eleven more. I recognised him immediately.

Mr. Richard Rogers Perring: I am a surgeon residing at Hampstead. I handed the letter produced to the officer Gray. It was taken from the great coat pocket of deceased. I examined the body at nine o'clock on the night of Feb. 21. I found a large wound about four inches long on the upper and back part of the head on the left side. There was a smaller one immediately in front, a bruise on the left temple, and a wound on the right eye-brow, from which blood had been oozing. That was all I discovered at that time. After the head was shaved I discovered two or three more wounds. They were all scalp wounds, the skull was not fractured. On examining the interior of the head I found extravasated blood corresponding with the part of the head on which the wounds were. The cause of death was concussion of the brain, produced by some blunt instrument, such as a stick. The wounds must have been produced by more blows than one.

Cross-examined: I come to the conclusion that death was produced by concussion of the brain, from the fact that the brain was in a perfectly healthy state, and from the other circumstances. There was no fracture of the skull. The appearance of the head led me to conclude that this was one of the cases of concussion of the brain which left no marks upon the brain itself—no congestion of the vessels, or anything of that sort. The blows must have been of considerable violence. A poker or heavy club or stick might produce such injuries as those which the deceased had received. The blows need not have taken some time in the infliction; they might have been struck in rapid succession. Concussion might be produced without injury to the skull itself. I was not puzzled to ascertain the cause of death; a careful examination of the scalp brought me easily to the conclusion. I have stated concussion of the brain is not likely to follow from shaking; I don't believe it would follow from such a cause. Concussion must be the result of great violence—either blows or falls. I have seen three sticks; the large one is a likely weapon to have produced such injuries as those described. Such blows could be given without injuring the skull, because they were given on the ridge of the skull. Had they been given on the top, I think they must have fractured it.

Re-examined: That part of the human skull which I have described as the "ridge" is of very great strength.

James Thomas, police constable: I found a button a few yards from where the body lay. I gave it to Mr. Gray, the inspector, about nine o'clock the same morning I found it. It was in my possession about an hour and three quarters.

George Leveridge: I live at Mr. Wildgoss's, in High-street, Portland-road, and am a porter. On Friday evening, 21st Feb., I was at the bar of the Swiss Cottage, when the prisoner came in and went to the bar-parlour. He asked for the parlour two or three times. He had a mackintosh cloak on. He came in and showed the door open as if in a flurried state. I had known him before for about three years. I have no doubt about his being the person.

Cross-examined: I did not notice whether the gas was lighted or not. It was not dark. I went in to have a glass of spirits after my rounds. I suppose the gas was alight.

Richard Grenham: I am waiter and potboy at the Swiss Cottage. I recollect the prisoner coming on the night of 21st February. He had a glass of rum and water, and gave me a shilling to pay for it, telling me to bring him a fourpenny piece, and keep the twopenny myself. I recollect Leveridge being there also.

Cross-examined: We don't burn gas; we burn spirits. When I went before the magistrate I said I did not think the prisoner was the person, but he replied that he was the person. He did not remain in the parlour more than a quarter of an hour. I did not see the prisoner reading the newspaper to a gentleman who was sitting there.

Joseph Henry Naish: At the time of the murder I lived at 17, Old Church-street, Paddington; I now live at Liverpool. On the 21st of February I had business in Regent's Park, and was in the Avenue-road going towards London, when I saw a person at about one hundred yards from the Swiss Cottage. It was about seven o'clock. I heard a cry of murder, which came from the direction of the fields; and almost immediately afterwards I saw a person come from the hedge side. He was going towards Portland-town. That person was the prisoner—at the bar. I had seen him before. When I saw him he was running. I asked him if he heard the cries of "Murder!" but he made no answer. He stopped for a moment, and then went straight on. He did not walk, and he did not run—it was a sort of dog-trot. I afterwards went to the place where the murder was committed. It was about three fields from the spot where I had stood on the night of the 21st Feb.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I was in the Avenue road when I heard the cry of murder. The prisoner was coming away from the direction of the Swiss Cottage. It was nearly ten minutes before I saw the prisoner that I had heard the cry of "murder." I continued standing there until the prisoner came up.

Sarah Jane Philips was the next witness called. As soon as she stepped into the witness-box, and saw the prisoner, she sobbed aloud, and nearly fainted: I know the prisoner, and had known him ten or eleven weeks before the 21st Feb. He represented himself as a clerk in the Stock Exchange. He used to come and see me at Mrs. Edwards's, in Bath-place. I used to visit Mrs. Maria Edwards, at a gentleman's house, 50, Portland-place. He called on me in Portland-place on the evening of 21st February. I did not expect him, although I thought he might come. Mrs. Edwards was there. He spoke of his dress, and remarked that there was a little blood on the front of his shirt. I did not ask him what he had been about. He said he had come from Grafton street. I noticed dirt on his clothes, and asked him if he had fallen down. He said he had. He gave me to understand that he had been tipsy, and I thought that was what had caused him to fall. He said his governor had made his nose bleed. He used to call his employer in the city, his "governor." He showed me a watch and a ring. I had never seen him with a watch before. The watch had a chain to it; it was a chain that passed round the neck. It was a silver watch, and resembled that produced; the ring he showed me resembled that produced. He said he had purchased the watch that day, and I think he said he had given eight guineas for it. He took the ring out of his waistcoat pocket, and said that was the ring he had told me of. I asked him why he did not wear it. He said it was too large for him, I have seen his writing. He used to write to me, and I have seen him after his writing. He used to write sometimes with blue ink and sometimes black. I cannot say the letter produced is in his handwriting, but if I had received a letter in that hand, I should have believed it to be his.

Mrs. Maria Edwards: I was in charge of a house in Portland place last February. I allowed the last witness to sleep there. I know the prisoner, and have seen him often. I recollect his coming to Portland place on the Friday before I heard of the murder at Hampstead. He had a mackintosh on. He saw the last witness. He had a silver watch with a chain of a gold colour; he said he had bought it. He produced a ring which he said was too large.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine: His mackintosh lay on a chair during the whole time he was there—about two hours.

At half-past one o'clock the Court and Jury retired for refreshment.

Upon the return of the jury, James Hocker was called and examined by Mr. Chambers: I am brother of the prisoner. On the 21st of February I lived with my brother in Portland Town. On the evening of the 21st he left his home about a quarter before seven o'clock. My father's residence is about 20 minutes' walk from Haverstock Hill. In the afternoon of the 21st of February my brother told me that he was going to Bath-place to receive some money, as Mrs. Edwards had promised to lend him 10 or 12 sovereigns. The prisoner returned home about 12 or 1 o'clock. He told me that he had received 12 sovereigns. He then showed his shirt, the sleeve of which was torn off. He told me that he had been having a little squabble with Sarah Cox, in which his shirt was torn. I do not know Sarah Cox, but my brother I am aware corresponded with her. My brother then went to bed. On the following morning he gave my father a sovereign, and my mother a sovereign, and he paid me ten shillings which I had lent him some months ago. My brother had not had any regular employment for seven months previous to February. On the Saturday we were together at my father's lodgings, when Mr. Watson alluded to the subject of the murder, and said what a dreadful thing it was, in which I joined. My brother said, "Oh! that's a dreary subject; we have met here to enjoy ourselves—let it drop." I am well aware that my brother knew the late Mr. Delarue, and that he used to address letters to him under the signature of James Cooper, Esq. On the Sunday night I asked him if he knew who the murdered person at Hampstead was? He replied, he did not. I said, "It is poor Delarue." He seemed much affected, and I think he cried. On the same morning, my father said to the prisoner, "This is a sad thing about poor Delarue, and as you are so intimate with him you ought to go and recognise his body." He said that he would, but while he was putting his coat on my mother came home, and said the body had been recognised, when my brother observed, "that he was glad of it, for he thought if he had gone to see it he should have fainted." The prisoner appeared greatly agitated. I knew that my brother had pledged a watch for £3 some time since, and when he showed me one on Saturday night, I thought it was most likely the same. The watch now produced I am certain is the same. I remember policeman Scovey coming to our lodgings on the Wednesday following the 21st of February, and asked if either me or my brother had a watch. The prisoner seemed confused and stammered in his answers. I said to him, "Tom, tell the policeman all about the watch." After some further conversation the watch was found under the pillow of his bed. I afterwards saw a duplicate of a watch in pawn, and I said, "How is this; I thought the pawnbroker would keep the duplicate?" He replied, "Yes, this is not the watch I pledged. Delarue gave it to me on Friday morning." My brother was very intimate with Mr. Delarue. In the summer time they used to walk in the fields together twice a day four days in the week. I remember, last summer, one day my brother brought home £3 or £4, and said Mr. Delarue had befriended him; had given him the money. My brother writes an excellent hand. He was brought up for a schoolmaster. He never held any situation in the City. I cannot think the letter produced is in his hand writing.

Cross-examined: My brother, when I was present, always called Mr. Delarue by the name of Cooper. I imagine that he thought at first that his name was Cooper. I knew Mr. Delarue was very fond of my brother, and frequently assisted him with money. He once gave him a ring.

Thomas Hocker: I am father of the prisoner. Live in Portland-town. Prisoner took tea with me on Friday, about four o'clock. I remember his going out about half-past six. He had a mackintosh on when he went out. He said he was going out to get a loan of £10 from Mrs. Edwards. He said he had a note from her, promising to lend him that sum; and he would go and get it. The mackintosh now produced belonged to the prisoner, which he wore on the evening of Friday, the 21st of February. I believe it to be the same. The trousers produced belonged also to him. (Here the father shed tears, and could scarcely articulate.) I gave them to the officers, who came on Wednesday. The ring produced I found among cuttings of leather where I work. On the Saturday after the Friday of the murder, prisoner breakfasted at my house. I noticed his shirt sleeve to be torn, which he said was done in frolicking the overnight. He showed me some sovereigns the following morning. He said he got them from Mrs. Edwards. I never saw Delarue, but have heard my son speak of him under the name of Cooper. I asked why he went by two names; he said he was somewhat eccentric. I never saw a watch in my son's possession before the 22nd. We conversed about the murder, but my son never told us that he was near the spot on the night in question.

Mr. Watson: Am landlord of the house in Charles-street. On the 22nd I was there, and said there had been a shocking murder committed at Hampstead. The father said, "I wonder who did it?" I described how it was done, and said there were three strangers in the neighbourhood, and they were suspected, because they generally carried sticks. I said the brain was smashed. The father said, "Oh the cold blooded rascals. I wonder who did it." The prisoner said, "Let us talk about something else." Prisoner's brother then came in; he said a love-letter had been found in the gentleman's pocket. Prisoner offered to sing us a song. The two brothers then sang; after which I said I was glad they were now friends, because they had had a fall out. They then sang a duet. Before he sung the second song he showed me the wristband of his shirt. He held up his arm and I saw that his coat was torn under the arm-pit. I said he had been in some rough work. His father said he had been in some rough usage, when prisoner said he had only been romping with some girls. He then showed me a pair of new boots. I first heard of the name of the murdered person on Monday, Feb. 24. I knew that he had been intimate with prisoner. I then gave information to Scotland, the policeman.

Edward Scotney: Am a sergeant of police. On the Wednesday after the murder I went to Victoria-place, about one o'clock in the morning. Prisoner let me in. I asked if Thomas Hocker lived there. He said, "I am the person." I was in uniform. I walked inside. I asked him if he knew of the death of James Delarue. He said yes. He said he was an acquaintance. I then took him into custody. He did not say anything. I then desired to see his room. He told me to follow him. I told him I wished to search the room. He said, "Yes, certainly." I found his brother in bed. He desired his brother to get up and dress. I told him that I wished to search for a watch that I believed belonged to Mr. Delarue. He said I might. His brother told him to tell me all he knew about it. He then walked to the head of the bed, took the watch from under the pillow, which he gave me, and said it was Delarue's. He said Delarue gave it to him to pledge for him. He said there was no chain to it. He then gave me some duplicates relating to other property belonging to Delarue, which he had pledged for him. One of the duplicates was for a ring.

Cross-examined: Am sure he said there was no chain to it. I believe I told this to the magistrate, but am not sure.

Francis Partridge: Am inspector of the A division. On the 25th of February I went to the prisoner's father's house. Scotney went with me. I told him he was apprehended on suspicion of causing the death of Delarue. I went to his lodgings, and found an old coat on the outside of the bed. I found also a pair of trousers between the bed and the sacking. On the 26th I went again with Haynes and Shackell to Victoria-place. I found a wristband of a shirt. It appeared to have been torn off. There are marks of blood on it. At 17, Charles-street, I got a pair of trousers and waistcoat, which are those now produced. There was a spot of blood on the waistcoat, but it is now worn off. There is a large stain of blood on the knees of the trousers. On the same day I found an ink-bottle containing blue ink. I also found note-paper; also some wafers, with the letter T on them. The note I now produce has a wafer on it, which is exactly corresponding to those I found at the father's. I compared the note-paper with the letter. They appeared to be the same. I received a sovereign from the father.

Joseph Shackell: Am an inspector of police. I produce a mackintosh, on the front of which there is blood, and on the back mud and blood. On February 26, I went to the prisoner's lodging, which we searched. I found a button there, which was taken by Haynes. I produce a shirt found at the

father's house. I fitted the wristband, and found that it belongs to the same shirt. I perceive marks of blood on the other wristband. I also produce some stockings much stained with blood at the knees. I went to the deceased's apartments, where I found a bill for a watch. I also found some other papers, which Gray took. I produce the bill for the watch, which corresponds with the name and number on the watch.

John Haynes: Am inspector of the detective police. I went to prisoner's lodging, where I found a coat button. I then went to Clerkenwell prison, and desired prisoner to take off his coat, upon which I found some spots of blood in the front. There were also some on the cuffs; and on the outside of the lapel, on the right side, there appears a considerable quantity of blood, and the pocket appears as if a bloody hand had been put in. There are three buttons off the coat; the button I found corresponds exactly, and so does the button I found near the spot where the body of Delarue was found. I desired prisoner to take off his drawers and trousers. There were stains of blood on both of them. Attempts appeared to have been made to take out the stains of blood. On the prisoner's legs there was a wound to account for the blood.

Cross-examined: The button on my own coat does not correspond with those I found. They are common horn buttons, very common ones indeed. I have produced all the clothing I have. Mr. Delarue's coat is not here. The drawers appear to have been saturated with blood which I found at his father's house, but the bloody trousers I took off his person.

Daniel Delarue: I live at 55, Whitebury-street. Am a compositor. My brother resided with me, and was a teacher of music. I saw his body at the inquest. I saw him on the Sunday previous to the 21st. He then had a watch, which is the one now produced. There was a gold chain to it, which he always wore round his neck. The ring produced belonged to my brother. On the same day I saw it on his finger on the right hand. He wore a brown coat outside, and a black one underneath.

Cross-examined: My brother never went by the name of Curtis that I am aware of. I knew he went sometimes by the name of Cooper.

Susan Kitchener: Live at Whitebury-street. In February last Mr. Delarue lived there. I saw him on the 21st. He went out at six o'clock on that day. He said he should be in in about an hour. He told me to keep his fire in. He never came back. I afterwards saw his dead body. He wore his watch in his waistcoat. It had a gold chain, which he wore round his neck. I saw that watch at nine o'clock on Friday morning. In the course of that day I noticed his waistcoat, and at two o'clock the watch appeared to be there.

By the Court: At two o'clock I saw the chain from one pocket to the other, and saw the shape of his watch in his waistcoat.

Re-examined: The watch now produced I believe to have been Mr. Delarue's.

Eleanor Edwards: I reside in Bath-place. I know the prisoner. I have known him about 10 weeks. He never applied to me to lend him money. I never promised him. Never lent him any.

By the Court: I know no other member of his family.

Mr. Fell: Am clerk at Marylebone Police Court. At the conclusion of the examination on the 26th of February the prisoner said, "I can get witnesses to prove I did not quit my home till a quarter or ten minutes to eight on Friday evening."

The letter found in the pocket of the deceased, signed "Caroline," was here read by Mr. Straight, and handed up to the Judges.

Mr. Bodkin: This is the case, my lord, for the prosecution.

Mr. Clarkson: Mr. Ballantine and myself have been retained by the Sheriffs on the part of the prisoner, who, however, wishes to make his own defence; and we, therefore, apply for permission for him to do so.

The Court: Prisoner at the bar, if you wish for five minutes to prepare yourself it shall be granted to you.

Prisoner: Thank you, my lord, I will avail myself of your indulgence.

Upon the return of the prisoner he addressed the Court from a written paper, of which the following is the substance:—

I wish, my lord, to make to you a few statements. He had carefully read the depositions, but found nothing in them against him. He had carefully considered them, and he wished not to allege anything against their truth. The two grand questions were, how his clothes came to be saturated with blood, and how he came into possession of the property. As regards the first, nothing on earth should induce him to say one word. He had urgent reasons for saying so. He should die a martyr, or live a traitor. After such an ignominious exposure as had been made of him, he would not say anything; but he was too much of an Englishman to fear death. The deceased had often offered him pecuniary assistance; and, about two months before his death he lent me £4. I did not afterwards acquaint him of my embarrassment. I have had a good deal of property belonging to deceased. The deceased entrusted me with a watch and ring. I had to dispose of them for £3 17s. The deceased was anxious to make up a certain amount. I pledged the property and gave the duplicates to the officer. His watch wanted some repairs, and he gave it me to get repaired. He also gave me the ring. He also said he would put me in a good situation. On the morning of the day he was murdered, he said he had got good news for me. He then lent me £12, which I falsely said I got from Mrs. Edwards. At seven o'clock I went to the Swiss Cottage, where I stopped three quarters of an hour. Another gentleman was there. It being a cold night, I stood at the fire, but no one saw his hands to be bloody. After he left, he went across the path where the deed was committed. A policeman there said to me, "Sir, there is a bad work here—here is a dead man." I felt the pulse of the deceased, and found he was dead. I stopped 40 minutes with him. I told Baldock that I always carried a stiletto with me because I often passed through the fields. I accompanied the policeman with the body. I had made an appointment at Portland place, and had stayed too late; so I left them. About a year ago I courted a young lady; we met and loved in secret, and I introduced her to a man I looked upon as my best friend. I had represented Delarue as a man of property and a gentleman. He afterwards betrayed me, and the father refused my suit; and Delarue became her lover and seduced her. Such was the man whom I hate, although he is now dead. I penned the note that was found on the person of the deceased. In that note the assignation was made on the very spot where he had become a seducer, and where he had met his fate. When I found it was Delarue, I wished to feel his pulse in order to ascertain whether he was dead, and thus my clothes became stained in some measure. He could not prove that he was not on the spot unless he produced witnesses whom he should betray, and it would involve others in addition to himself. The stick produced in evidence was not produced today.

Mr. Chambers then requested Baldock to be produced. He said, in answer to the Court, that he did not remember the prisoner to have shown a stiletto to him. He did not ask me whether it was lawful to carry a stiletto. He told me he frequently passed that way with property about him, but said nothing about a stiletto.

The learned Judge asked the prisoner if he had any witnesses?

Prisoner: No, my lord.

The learned Judge then summed up, and recapitulated the evidence at some length, pointing out the main bearings of the case.

The Jury retired, and shortly afterwards returned a verdict of "GUILTY." The learned Judge (Coleridge) then pronounced, in a most impressive manner, SENTENCE OF DEATH ON THE PRISONER.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert will leave Buckingham Palace to-day (Saturday), for Claremont, where they intend to remain in comparative retirement for a few days. The Queen, his Royal Highness, and the Royal Family, will afterwards proceed from Claremont to the Isle of Wight for a short period.

RETURN OF DR. WOLFF.—Dr. Wolff has arrived in England from Bokhara, and is about to publish a narrative of his sufferings and dangers in that territory. Dr. Wolff intends to proceed to Bruges, where his family are residing. Dr. Wolff asserts positively that even the Ameer of Bokhara intended to have put him to death after his departure.

IRONMASTERS' MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday the ironmasters' quarterly meeting was held at the Town Hall. Those who speculated on a fall have been disappointed, at all events for the present. The trade met at Walsall on Tuesday last, and at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, when the prices were declared to be as follows:—Bar iron, £12; Hoops, £12 10s; with an advance of 5s. a ton on Shropshire pig iron, making the price of that article £6 10s.

SANTA ANNA.—The following is the postscript to a private letter, dated Vera Cruz, March 3:—"The Chamber have found Santa Anna guilty, but sentence is not yet passed upon him."

SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon James Goodwin, an unemployed butcher, lodging in the Blackfriars-road, proceeded to the Waterloo-bridge Pier, and paid his fare to London-bridge, in the Matrimony steam-boat; he went on board, but the vessel had scarcely got into motion, when he threw himself over the side into the river; he was in the water but a few minutes ere he was brought ashore and conveyed to the hospital, where he expired about two hours after. In his pocket was found a letter, showing that he was an out-patient of Bartholomew's.

ROYAL VISIT.—His Royal Highness the Prince de Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples, intends shortly to visit this country, and his sojourn in England will be of some duration.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues somewhat chilly and cold for the advanced period of the season. On Wednesday afternoon and evening there was a moderate fall of rain, which will do much good. The rain during the night was not heavy, but it fell gently the greater part of Thursday. Should it continue, vegetables will soon be both abundant and cheap. At present they are very dear.

A man was charged at the Preston intermediate sessions the other day, with stealing 10d. in copper and 1s. in silver; and the jury returned a verdict as follows:—"He's guilty of the 10d., at least we suppose so."

A few nights ago, at the close of the first evening's performance of "Antigone" in Dublin, a loud cry arose throughout the house, after the principal performers had appeared at the foot lights, for the author. So unanimous was the call for Sophocles, that the manager had to explain to the impatient crowd that Sophocles had been dead two thousand years.

A miserably attenuated mendicant is daily to be seen standing near Blackfriars bridge, with a piece of paper pinned on his breast, on which is written, "Remember the poor blind." Alas! how few of us are not poor blind! Self-interest and self-love, those ruling principles of action, affect the sight most lamentably.





FROM A SKETCH TAKEN IN HYDE-PARK.

Our artist's sketch portrays the Queen and Prince Albert and their attendants, the Hon. Miss Hamilton and Colonels Bouverie and Arbuthnot, taking equestrian exercise in Hyde-park for the first time this season. We are delighted to see that our gracious Sovereign has resumed this most healthful recreation; and we have no doubt that the illustrious example now afforded to the lady portion of the fashionable world will cause the Park to be unusually gay this season.

Any stranger visiting Hyde-park for the first time, while her Majesty is present, must be peculiarly struck by the excitement which prevails on her approach. The eagerness of his brother strangers to catch a passing glimpse, the quiet but respectful obeisance of the regular frequenters of the Park, the hurrying of carriages from the course which her Majesty may take, and the half-ejaculation of "Here's the Queen," are all heart-stirring as well as novel.

Our draughtsman obtained a most favourable view of the Royal group at one of the now less-frequented parts of the Park, near Grosvenor Gate; and in the background of the sketch may be seen the tops of the lofty houses which now flank the entrance at Albert Gate.

#### THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

The following additional particulars about the late Professor Daniell will serve to complete the short memoir which appeared in our columns on Saturday March 22, and will be read with interest by many of his pupils and friends. He was born in Essex-street, Strand, March 12, 1790, and had, therefore, entered upon his fifty-sixth year the day before his death. His father, George Daniell, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and of Westhumble, in the county of Surrey, was a barrister practising in the Court of Chancery, and one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the state of Public Charities in England and Wales. The two sons were educated at home, under the care of an Oxford tutor, and, though well instructed in classical literature, the object of this memoir constantly regretted the want of that rigid training in mathematical analysis, which is so necessary in the study and pursuit of Physical Science. Perhaps, in few things

were the powers of his vigorous mind more signally displayed than in the manner in which he overcame this defect in his early education. His fondness for scientific pursuits was displayed even in boyhood, and when quite a young man he remarked to a friend that he must one day get the Copley Medal. In after life he not only received this mark of distinction, but also the two other medals in the gift of the Royal Society. Disappointment met him in his first career. It was considered desirable to place him, as the eldest son, in a sugar-refining establishment, belonging to a German branch of the family; but the changes produced by the war in the manufacture of sugar having occasioned great losses, Mr. Daniell relinquished an occupation which was always uncongenial, but from which it was once hoped that he might derive great pecuniary advantages.

In 1816, associated with his valued friend, Professor Brande, he started the "Journal of the Royal Institution," which, for a long period, was published under their joint superintendence. In the following year he married the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Nolle. Rule, surveyor of the navy, and upon his retirement from the sugar business, became managing director of the Continental Gas Company, and in that capacity visited many parts of France and Germany, with Colonel Landmann and Sir W. Congreve. At length an opening presented itself in which he might turn his eminent scientific attainments to good account. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in King's College, the duties of which office he discharged with the most unwearied zeal to the day of his death. Of Professor Daniell's labours in the cause of natural science we have already given an accurate account: his name will not be forgotten in the history of philosophy, and many have borne testimony to the worth and amiability of his private character, and to his entire freedom from selfishness. While his relations and familiar friends are able to reflect with honest pride on his intellectual powers, they have been comforted in their bereavement by the thought that this distinguished philosopher was, in thought, word, and deed, a sincere and humble-minded Christian. His death was sudden, but he was not unprepared for the stroke.

It is not generally known that a paper on Clerical Education in the "British Magazine" for February, 1844, was written by him; but many now will hear with pleasure the substance of his own emphatic words, that if he had only the slightest suspicion that there was anything in the study of Natural Philosophy to alienate the mind from the written Word of Revelation, he would unhesitatingly give up his curious arts, bring his books together, and burn them before all men, though the price of them were fifty thousand pieces of silver. Words like these must not be forgotten, for they express the deliberate sentiments and heart-felt

convictions of one who was, in the best and truest sense of the words, a wise man.

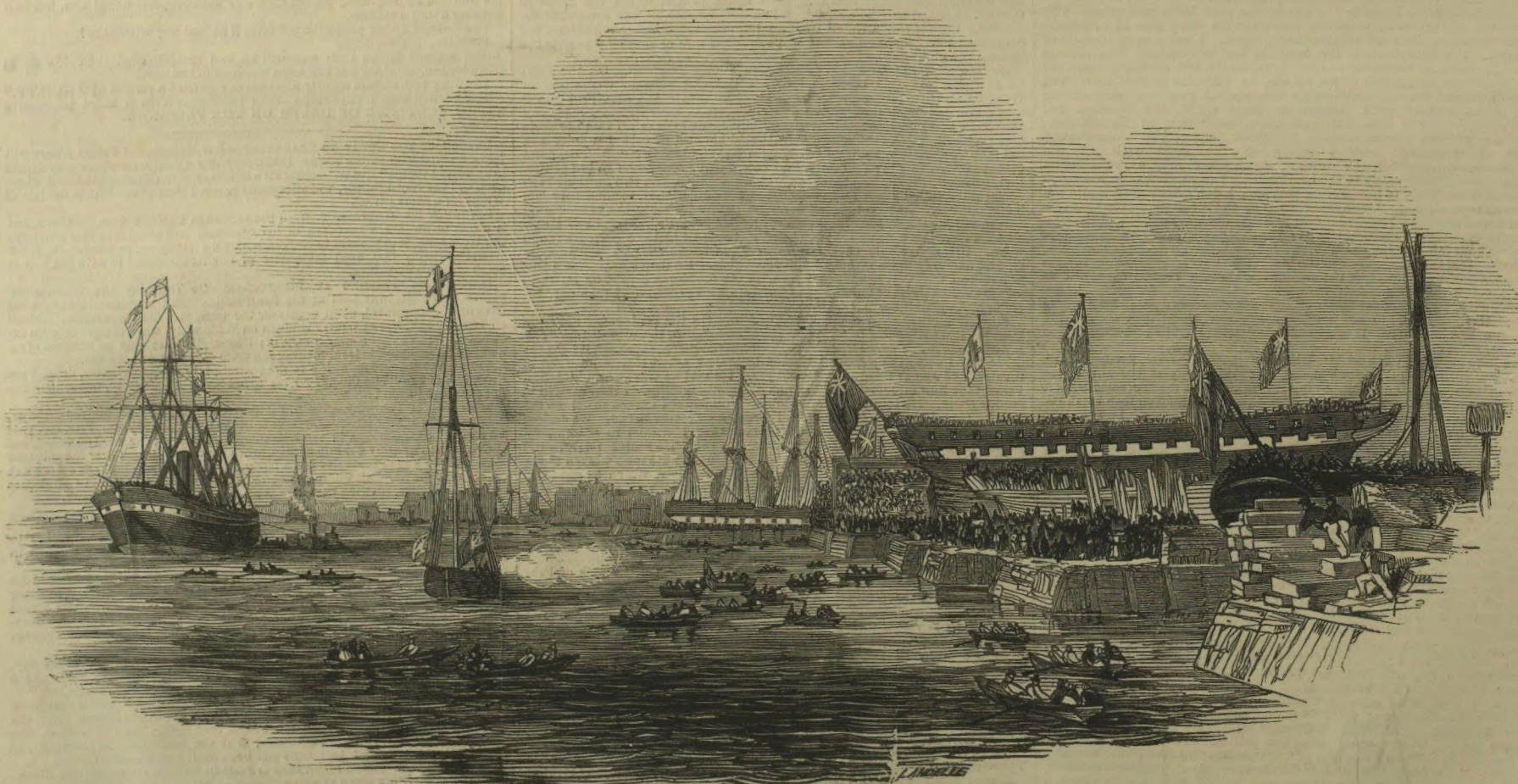
Major-General John Bell, C.B., has had conferred on him, by the Commander-in-Chief, the pension for distinguished services of £200 per annum, which had reverted to his grace's patronage on the appointment of Major-General Sir Henry King to the Colonely of the Buffs.

THE COMMAND IN CANADA.—We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., is about to be succeeded in the command of her Majesty's forces in Canada, by General the Earl Cathcart, K.T., and Governor of Hull.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FLAG OFFICER.—Admiral of the Blue Henry Raper, Esq., of South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Ilmer, Bucks, died last week in the 78th year of his age. Admiral Raper was second on the list of admirals of the blue. He obtained his rank of rear-admiral at the general promotion of the 12th August, 1819, that of vice-admiral on the 22nd July, 1830, and admiral on the promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales on the 23d November, 1841.

#### LAUNCH OF "THE ALFRED."

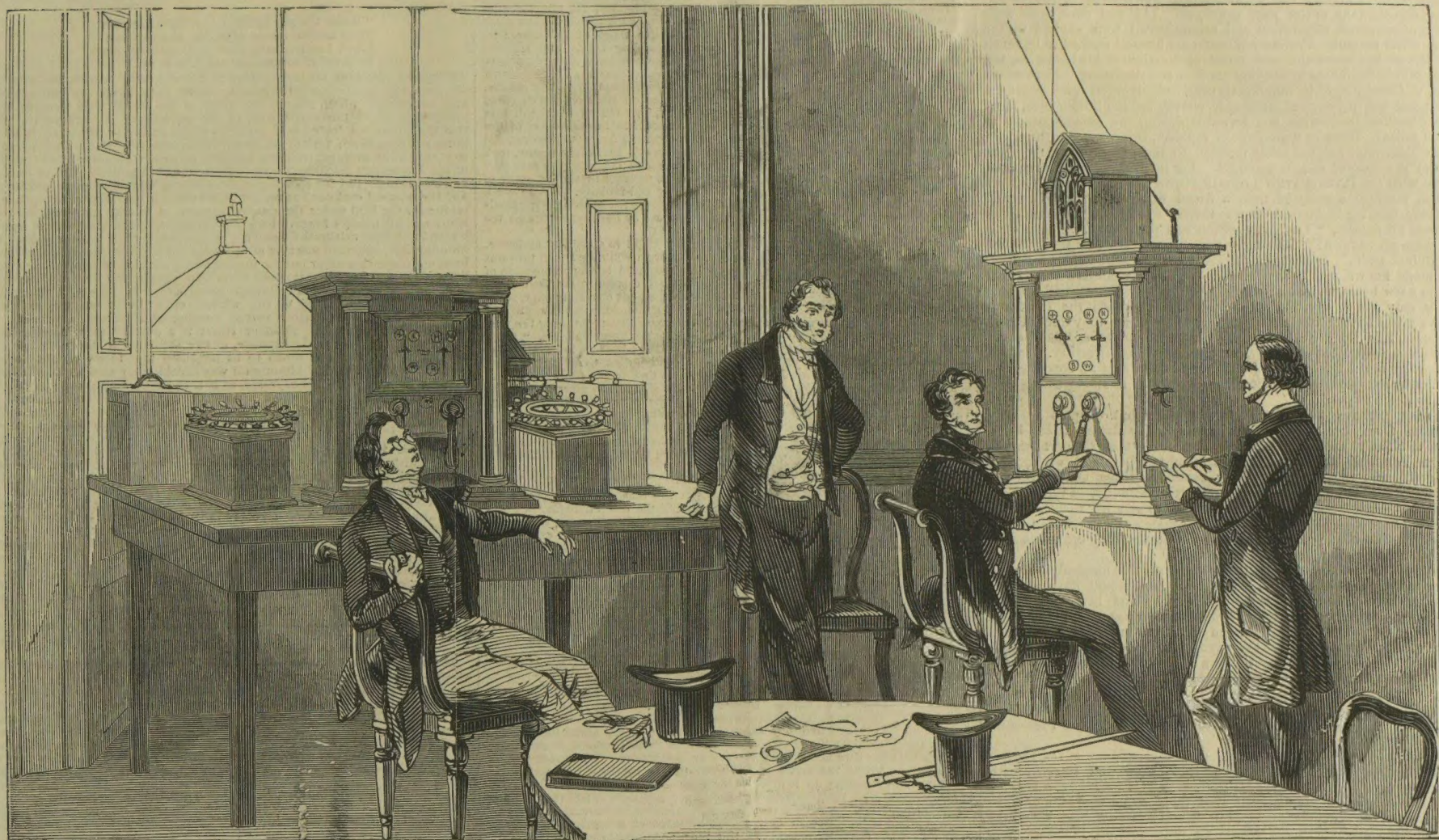
On Tuesday afternoon, the Thames, at Blackwall, was a scene of much gaiety, a great concourse of persons, numbering some 20,000, having assembled to witness the launch of the *Alfred* Indiaman, a very fine frigate-built ship, upwards of 1200 tons burden, from the yard of Messrs. Green. Just at going off, the noble ship was "christened" in the usual manner by the lady of Sir G. Ryan, the Chief Justice of Bengal, who dashed the bottle of wine upon the bows, and gave the name *Alfred*, with great effect. The vessel glided into the water in magnificent style under a salute from Mr. Green's yacht; the Royal Marine band played the National Anthem; and the spectators cheered heartily. She was towed into the East India Dock for the purpose of being rigged, &c. About 500 ladies and gentlemen partook of a sumptuous entertainment in the yard, amongst whom were the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir G. and Lady Ryan, Sir W. and Lady Baynes, Sir J. Marshall, General Sir H. Sutherland, G.C.B., Sir F. Hamilton, Colonel Sykes, General Sandwich, Major Moore, G. F. Young, Esq., &c. All the arrangements were perfect, and not the slightest accident occurred.



LAUNCH OF THE "ALFRED" INDIAMAN, AT BLACKWALL.



THE GAME OF CHESS PLAYED BETWEEN LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH, THROUGH THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 10TH APRIL.



ROOM OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, NINE ELMS STATION.

The great game of Chess by the Electric Telegraph, was on Thursday played by Mr. Staunton and Major Kennedy at the Portsmouth terminus, and Mr. Walker, the celebrated player, and another gentleman, at the Vauxhall terminus, the distance between the two places being 88 miles. The extraordinary wonders of the Electric Telegraph have never been more positively confirmed than in the case of this game at Chess played on Thursday last by the four best players in the kingdom. The certainty and rapidity of communication by means of electricity were most strikingly exhibited in a recent case, where it materially forwarded the ends of justice. But in the present case we have seen the same wonder repeated during a whole day, over five times the distance, and without any appreciable difference in time. This game of Chess was simply suggested by Mr. Staunton, the Editor of the Chess Department of our Journal, as a trial of the Electric Telegraph; and the result has certainly been astonishing, exceeding, we believe, in precision and certainty, the anticipations of those who have had experience in this curious application.

We have already given several Illustrations of the Electric Telegraph; the most recent appeared in No. 141 of our journal, and conveys a complete analysis of the apparatus invented by Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke since then other forms of apparatus have been invented by these gentlemen for the use of the Board of Admiralty. The form of apparatus applicable to the Electric Telegraph admits of variety, but the principle of communication must remain the same. It would be tedious to attempt a perfect explanation of the system; the power of galvanism or electricity in producing motion has been so frequently exhibited by lecturers on science and the various construction of apparatus to be met with at the Mechanics' Institute, will, we hope, render only a brief explanation necessary to our readers. The whole apparatus may, for the sake of simplifying the matter, be divided into four parts. 1st. The generation of the galvanic, or electric fluid. 2nd. The conducting wires. 3rd. The motive or electro-magnetic arrangement. 4th. The dial. The fluid is generated in the usual way, by the aid of a galvanic battery; and we must here remark our great surprise at the smallness of the battery used for generating a sufficient quantity of the "subtle fluid" to pass through four conducting wires a distance of 88 miles. We were informed by Professor Wheatstone that the quantity of fluid necessary varied with the different conditions of the atmosphere. The conducting wires are about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and are kept separate from each other, along the whole line, by posts, placed at intervals of about one hundred yards; these conductors terminate in wires of less diameter, protected with a covering of cotton in the ordinary way, and so arranged as to form the coiled magnets, the source of the motive power: the property possessed by these wires, of rendering iron magnetic when subject to the galvanic currents, may be simply exhibited by passing copper wire a few times round a glass tube so as to form a coil like a bell-spring, taking care that the turns of the wire are nowhere in contact; if the ends of the coil are then connected with the poles of a battery, and a small sewing needle is placed in the glass tube, it will be immediately drawn to the centre, and if examined, will be found to be permanently magnetic. If, on the contrary, a piece of soft iron wire had been introduced into the glass tube, in the place of the steel needle, it would be found to be only magnetic so long as it remained under the influence of the exterior coil of wire; it is then to the magnetising property of the electric current, under a certain form of arrangement, that we owe our motive power, and it is to the varied motions or vibrations of the needles on the face of the dial plate, produced by this agent, that a form of alphabet has been adapted which shall rapidly explain what is intended to be communicated by a person operating at a distance of eighty, one hundred, or probably thousands of miles. Having thus far briefly explained the construction of the apparatus, and the mode of communication, we will proceed to the notice of the game of Chess; the communications about which were conducted with such precision and exactness as, from this interesting trial alone, to establish the extraordinary value and certainty of Electro-Telegraphic correspondence. To speak of rapidity in this experiment would be useless, since there is no perceptible time taken in transmitting the several moves or decisions of the players. The communications were indeed conducted with the same certainty, and the time occupied was apparently no more than would be experienced by two players seated at the same table. We annex the game.

WHITE. (LONDON.)

- 1 K P two
- 2 K B to Q B 4th
- 3 Q B P one
- 4 Q to K B 3rd
- 5 Q P one
- 6 Q B to K 3rd
- 7 B takes B
- 8 Q Kt to R 3rd
- 9 Q to K Kt 3rd
- 10 R P takes Q
- 11 K B P two
- 12 K Kt to B 3rd
- 13 K to Q 2nd
- 14 Q P one
- 15 K B P one
- 16 B takes P
- 17 K Kt to R 4th
- 18 Q Kt to B 2nd
- 19 Q R to K
- 20 B takes Kt
- 21 K to Q B
- 22 K Kt to B 3rd
- 23 Q Kt P one
- 24 R to K 2nd
- 25 Q Kt to K 3rd
- 26 K R to Q sq
- 27 Kt takes Kt
- 28 R to K B 2nd
- 29 Kt to Q 2nd
- 30 P takes P

BLACK. (PORTSMOUTH.)

- K P two
- K B to Q B 4th
- Q to K Kt 4th
- Q to K Kt 3rd
- Q Kt to B 3rd
- B to Q Kt 3rd
- R P takes B
- Q Kt to R 2nd
- Q takes Q
- Q P one
- K Kt to R 3rd
- K B P one
- Q B to Kt 5th
- Castles Q R
- Q P one
- B takes P
- B to Kt 5th
- K R to K
- Q Kt to B 3rd
- P takes B
- B to K 3rd
- B to K Kt sq
- Kt to Kt 5th
- K Kt P one
- K R P two
- P takes P
- Q P one
- P takes Kt
- K B P one
- P takes P

WHITE (LONDON).

- 31 R takes P
- 32 R to K B 2nd
- 33 Kt to K B sq
- 34 R to Q 2nd
- 35 Kt to R 2nd
- 36 Kt takes P
- 37 Kt to K B 6th
- 38 Kt takes B
- 39 R to K B 3rd
- 40 R from Q 2nd to K B 2nd
- 41 R takes P
- 42 R takes R at K 2nd
- 43 R to Q 2nd

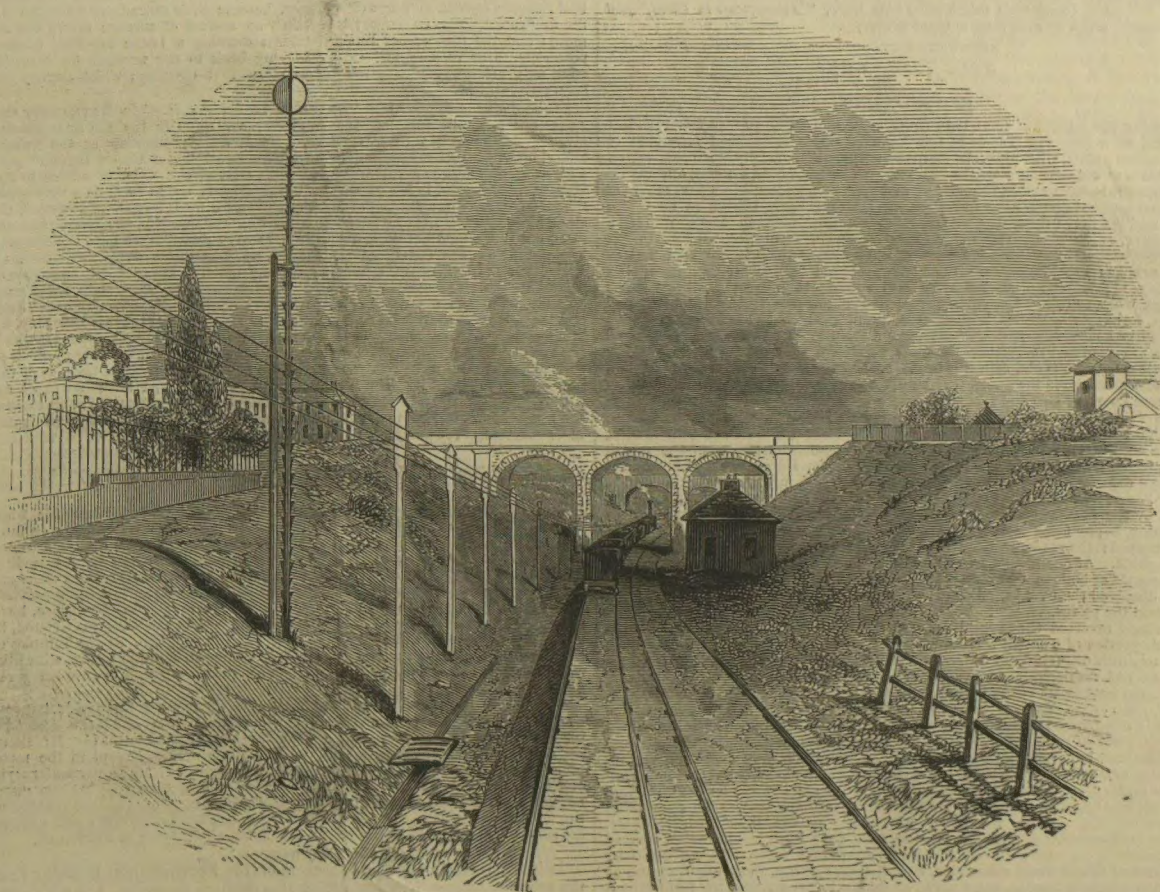
BLACK (PORTSMOUTH).

- K R to K 6th
- Q Kt P one
- R to K 7th
- Q R to K sq
- R from K 7th to K 6th
- R takes P
- Q R to K 6th
- R takes Kt
- R to Kt 6th
- R to K 7th
- R takes Kt P
- R takes R
- R to K 4th

The game was here abandoned as drawn, after a struggle of nearly nine hours' arduous study on both sides.

The game was concluded at so late an hour on Thursday that Mr. Staunton was not able to furnish a detail of it, but we now supply some interesting particulars connected with it, and next week we shall give a more copious account of the incidents that occurred.

The game commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday, and was concluded at eight, it having thus lasted nine hours. It was played in a room where the electrical telegraph was worked, and the room at each terminus was crowded by numbers of persons, among whom were several of the most celebrated Chess-players. There were also several literary gentlemen, among whom we noticed Mr. R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, one of the proprietors of that meritorious work, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. A long time was necessarily occupied on the game, because an interval of about 18 minutes sometimes elapsed between each move;



THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.



although by means of this marvellous invention, the move itself was known at the other terminus, a distance of 88 miles, almost with the rapidity of thought.

The mode of playing was by numbering the squares of the Chess-board, and thus the moves were conveyed. This was done with such facility, that great admiration and astonishment were excited in the minds of all present. Professor Wheatstone himself seemed to be much gratified at the successful and novel application of his invention, the result of which was as gratifying as it was astonishing. Here was a game of Chess played by individuals nearly ninety miles apart from each other; and the mysterious messenger conveying the intelligence, must have travelled backwards and forwards during the game, upwards of 10,000 miles! Even in these days of rapidity, this seems startling.

The Telegraph was not solely devoted to the game, but throughout the day it conveyed various messages. For instance, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who was at the Gosport station, received a message from a friend who was at the Vauxhall terminus, desiring to know if he was there. The gentleman in question returned for answer, "Yes." A question was then asked, "When shall you come up to town?" The reply was, "I shall start by the half-past two o'clock train." So that the knowledge of the gentleman's intention was made known as if by magic instantly, and it was carried into effect within a few hours, as he had actually reached London soon after five.

It is only fair to say, that the persons who worked the Telegraph deserve praise for the intelligence and activity which they exhibited in developing this wonderful game. The Superintendent of the Gosport station also, we are bound to say, gave every possible facility. Indeed the novelty of the thing created such a sensation, that all concerned in it, whether as spectators or actors, seemed desirous of aiding the experiment as much as possible.

It may perhaps be as well to explain, that Gosport is only separated from Portsmouth by the river, the latter town being more familiarly known. The distance from the Gosport station to the Vauxhall terminus is eighty-eight miles, and when it is considered that the witnesses to the match at either station, became acquainted with the moves of the players almost instantly, we think we are justified in characterizing the circumstance as another wonder of the world. There is something calculated to excite serious reflection in the knowledge that men, separated by such a distance, may commune with each other as if they were in the same room.

But we must not be tempted to moralize upon this magical invention for the interchange of thought. Our forefathers would have ascribed much less astonishing effects to witchery. The invention is not astonishing only, however, for it is brought into most useful operation. It is employed to telegraph trains, and to convey messages to and from the servants of the company. On payment of a small sum the public may avail themselves of it for matters of business. It is hardly possible to contemplate all the purposes to which it may be applied, but it is at once evident that the Electrical Telegraph can be devoted to the conveyance of all sorts of important intelligence, and that it may hereafter, to a certain extent, supersede the present mode of Post-office communication.

The company at Gosport was very numerous. Many of the visitors repaired to the Royal Hotel, and we, at least, were well satisfied with the accommodation there.

We had almost forgotten to state that there was a trial of a telegraphic game of Chess on Wednesday, but it was a private one. Upon the whole, Thursday's experiment formed an important era in the game of Chess, connecting it, as it did, with that extraordinary and most useful application of galvanism, the Electrical Telegraph. To combine science with Chess was literally what is called "a good move."

The apartments at Vauxhall, devoted to the accommodation of the player and his friends, consisted of the signal-room and the board-room of the Company, in the latter of which Mr. Walker played his game—the numbers by which the "moves" were designated being sent to and fro by a messenger. Our engraving shows the signal-room, and the four telegraphs with which it is furnished—namely, two double-wire Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs, one for Portsmouth, and another for Southampton; and two single-wire instruments, of simpler construction, communicating with the same places, and destined for the private use of the Admiralty.

Most of our readers are aware that Mr. Staunton is the gentleman who conducts the Chess department of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He is one of the finest players of the day. His match with M. St. Amant excited great interest at the time. No game was ever looked to with more attention.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"E. N. F." Wandsworth.—A player engaging to checkmate with a particular pawn is not allowed to make any piece of that pawn. Nothing definite is yet settled about the match in question. You should join the London Chess Club, which is in the neighbourhood mentioned.

"Clericus."—Problems of the description sent, in which one party obliges the other to give checkmate, are not at all adapted for the ordinary run of players.

"Vida" is thanked for his hint, which will not be lost sight of. In the game alluded to, the loss of a piece by White was sufficient reason for his resigning the game.

"A. Z." Holborn.—Next week.

"Muzio Gambit."—By the No. in which it appears.

"A. J. M." Dalton, is right.

"Rusticus" is incomprehensible. What are we to make of his "solution of a mate in two moves?"

"J. M. C." Cork.—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"I. O. U."—The Elementary Lessons run through the last four volumes of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Get either Lewis's or Walker's Treatise on Chess.

"W. W."—Mr. Tomlinson's entertaining little work, "Amusements in Chess," just published, which we shall have to speak of shortly.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Tuesday was a night of more than usual attraction at this great theatre. Not only did we witness the *rentrée* of two great and long-established favourites of the English public, but also the performance of a tenor of fame no less universal—although in England of more recent standing—in a part others of less transcendent merit have disdained, or more probably feared, to take. To these add the first appearance of the thirty-six little German fairies, who have come over, as if escaped from Elfand to cheer and astonish us by their frolicking and glad-some pranks: such, indeed, was the effect produced by their first appearance on Tuesday night. The audience were still sighing in sympathy with *Norma's* wrongs, when suddenly the curtain rose, from either side rushed troops of tiny beings, forming themselves into graceful groups, which suddenly divided—dispersed like a company of sharpshooters in a skirmish—and then re-formed again with a precision and correctness the more wonderful as it offered such a contrast to their spontaneous and artless gaiety. So sudden was the surprise, so uncommon and unexpected the scene, that laughter mingled with the shouts of applause that rose on every side and shook the very walls.

The "Pas Hongroise" afterwards called for admiration of a different kind; the nimbleness of grace and ease of motion of these children are remarkable; such a characteristic graceful Polka (with the exception, perhaps, of the *pas de deux*, which partook more of a *four de force*) has been seldom seen, although the greatest dancers have tried it. They again appeared, under another aspect, in the "Pas de Fleurs"; these clever children forming into groups, framed in, as it were, by the wreaths of flowers they bore, presented a charming picture; their blooming, happy faces looking like duplicates of the roses from amidst which they peeped; the applause given their performance was general and tumultuous throughout. At one moment a general laugh was raised by the eager scramble for a couple of bouquets which were thrown amongst them, and which in an instant dissolved their ranks, all other considerations being merged in their anxiety to obtain the prizes.

We have reversed the general order of things in speaking first of the chore-graphic portion of Tuesday's entertainments, but, in truth, these little Viennese have as much disturbed our habitual equanimity, as they did that of the distinguished and fashionable audience present. It would be impossible, however, to lose the impression of the performance of "Norma" at that night. Most probably, none of the *dilettanti* present had witnessed its equal. Moriani, as *Pollione*, not only filled up the unsightly void in this fine opera which every one hitherto must have felt—not only presented a worthy object for *Norma's* tenderness and anger, and for *Adalgisa's* tears—but gave a specimen of acting which, even were not his extraordinary musical powers superadded, would rank him amongst the greatest ornaments of the drama. As to his singing, he hardly gave us reason to regret that the part was occasionally too low for his voice, so admirable was the consequent display of his artistic resources, especially in the duet with *Adalgisa*, where the passionate expression with which he gave forth his fine notes, covered completely to our ears the want of adaptation of the score. *Norma* has long been one of Grisi's finest characters, and though, perhaps, there might at first be detected a little indolence, and a slight huskiness in her singing, her feelings once roused, she surpassed herself. The magnificent attitudes of "La Diva" in that part of the famous trio, where *Pollione* seems to defy her reproaches, and owns before her his love for *Adalgisa*—her notes of thrilling intensity—her expression

of mingled rage and pity, where she warns the unhappy girl, "Pria che costui conoscesse era il morir mendanno" (Death were better than to know him), afforded equally a study for the artist or the musician. In the last duet, so fine on the stage, and so ineffective in a room, "Quel cor tradisti," we never heard this great cantatrice sing with truer pathos or more delicate feeling; whilst the answer of Moriani, struggling betwixt remorse and reviving tenderness, his admiration of *Norma's* heroism, and the shame and contrition which check the ebullitions of his heart, were of thrilling interest. Then the massive tones of Lablache peal forth; he is still *Norma's* judge, though his trembling hands and agitated movements betray the aged father's grief. Then follows *Norma's* prayer to her father—his relenting and his pardon, at the same time that, with Spartan firmness, he delivers her to the hands of the executioner. These three great artists, rivalling one another in this splendid scene, produced on the audience an effect which will not easily be forgotten. As to Lablache, how did we not thank him for lending his superb and unrivalled voice of thunder to the execution of the fine choruses of "Norma," and his majestic and imposing figure to the dramatic effect of the whole. Signora Rossetti whom we already heard last season, took the part of *Adalgisa*. Her voice has much compass and flexibility; is generally correct, and her action good. One of her chromatic passages in the last scene of the first act surprised the audience by its brilliancy and rapidity. If we have a fault to find, it is that she has not yet acquired confidence to overstep the trammels of conventional art, and that her natural impulses are by her repressed with too cautious a hand.

The "Sonnambula" was performed on Saturday night to a brilliant audience. Madame Castellani's performance of *Amina*, more than confirmed her previous high favour; and, in the opinion of many, even surpassed her impersonation of *Lucia*. Her singing and her acting, in the last act, especially are beyond all praise. "Ah non quinge" was given by her with the most charming expression, and brought forth all the resources of her lyrical and melodious voice. Signor Mario, who made his *rentrée* at the Italian Opera-house that night, sang the part of *Elvino* with more than his wonted excellence. The beautiful air, "Il pin tristo del Mortal," was given by him with great pathos; but it is to be regretted that the dramatic power which this artist, so liberally gifted by nature in every lyrical department, has shown himself from time to time to possess, should be so often garnered up for special occasions, and that he should also allow his voice to drop down to tones *ulteriori*-like. Frederic Lablache, who took the part of the Count, obtained his share of the honours of the evening.

On Tuesday, the two Queens, and the whole of the Royal Family were present. Her gracious Majesty, under the impression of feelings all mothers can explain, applauded the charming little Viennese with unusual warmth of manner.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening last the announcement on the bills of "La Dame et La Demoiselle," was suddenly changed to that of "L'Ecole des Vieillards," by express desire of Her Majesty, who, with Prince Albert, and their suite, visited the theatre. We gave our opinion of this comedy last week, and we question if some more entertaining piece might not have been selected for the amusement of the Royal party than M. Casimir Delavigne's somewhat wearying production. As it was, however, the charming actress of Mlle. Plessy carried it through with evident satisfaction to the audience in general; indeed, so well entertained did the Queen and Prince appear to be, that they waited until the conclusion of the performance, which comprised, as well, the pleasant little interlude, "La Gageure Imprevue," in which Mlle. Plessy also appeared. In spite of the counter-attraction of Duprez's *rentrée* at Drury Lane, the house was well filled, the boxes presenting a most brilliant array of rank and fashion.

LYCEUM.

A two act drama was represented here on Monday evening, which, although mentioned at the top of the bills as "never acted," we suspect to be an old favourite. "On Duty" is without doubt, an adaptation of Auber's opera "La Fiancée," produced some twelve or fourteen years ago at Covent Garden, under the name of "A Hasbani Mistake," and at another house as "The National Guard." We question whether it be not the same piece as the former. We cannot exactly tell where or where the action of the piece passes, as there was nothing in the costume or scenery to help us in forming an idea, so we must presume it to belong to that remarkable era "once upon a time." Fritz (Mr. Keeley) an upholsterer and corporal in the militia, is about to be married to Henrietta (Miss Villars) a workwoman in the establishment of a fashionable milliner Madame Dentelle (Mrs. Woolidge). At this time, Count Frederick Lowenstein (Mr. F. Vining) arrives at the unknown city, wherever it is, and is detected by Fritz, in escaping from the chamber of the Baroness Saldorf. The Baron (Mr. Frank Mathews) had made an appointment at the same spot with Henrietta, who was expected to visit the Baroness, that lady being her benefactress. Seeing the danger the Baroness is in, Henrietta determines to take the blame upon her own shoulders, and declares it was herself that the Count came to visit. This gives rise to the equivocal of the piece, which is amusingly sustained until Fritz, in a fit of jealous despair, marries Madame Dentelle, and Frederick bestows his hand and his title upon Henrietta, in reward for her devotion. The acting of the piece, by all parties concerned, was unexceptionable, and Miss Villars was much applauded in an introduced song; but we must protest against the anomalous manner in which it was put upon the stage, both as regards the scenery and dresses. We had a court suit of one country and reign, a soldier's dress of another, and a militia of none at all, with ladies' costumes of the present "Belle Assemblée," and a gardener's of the dark ages of melodrama, pertaining to the "Woodman's Hut" and the "Miller and his Men." This is the more to be regretted, as the most trifling expense and care would rectify the fault. The same remarks will apply to the burlesque of "Wittington," which owes but little of its success to the getting up, nearly all the appliances being old friends with which the *habitués* of the theatre are well acquainted. A hint, in this respect, might be taken another time, from the gorgeous manner, down to the most minute details, in which the Adelphi extravaganza has been produced; and the crowded first-price houses at this latter theatre also prove the advantage of attraction which a good original drama possesses over translations and adaptations, as a first piece.

OLYMPIC.

The announcement of several benefits at this house implies, we conceive, that it is about to close, after what cannot have proved a very successful career, although as good a one as might have been expected from its resources. It opened with a flourish about the "legitimate drama," and the determination of the management to afford a little indoor relief to Shakspeare. But the public did not appear to think so highly of this laudable intention as the lessee; and soon a melodrama made its appearance three times a week, but with little more effect. Then Shakspeare was turned out of doors altogether, and we heard "grand opera" was to be the leading feature; whereupon, the "Maid of Judah" was brought out, and after a time went quietly in again unobserved. All kinds of heterogeneous performances followed; deaths by poison, comic dancing, game cocks of the wilderness, and other marvels, and the comparative failure of the last burlesque, though cleverly constructed, proved the perfect incapacity of the company to do anything. We trust this will be the last of these rash speculations, which tend more than anything else to depreciate the theatrical profession. Good actors, besides—really good ones—are now so scarce, and so readily picked up, that theatres opened in this wild manner, become little more than "refuges for the destitute." Miss Davenport is certainly an actress of average merit, but no more; and the idea of her unaided talents drawing a house together is preposterous. Our readers will see by looking back to our number for Nov. 16, what we predicted respecting this house at its first opening; which augury has been now fulfilled.

The majority of the theatres continue to be doing well. The HAYMARKET and ADELPHI are nightly crowded, so as to render a change in the bill unnecessary. Mr. Jerrold's comedy will, we believe, be the next production at the former house, of which report speaks highly. At the latter "The Green Bushes" goes with as much effect as ever. We would, however, give a word of advice to Mr. Wright, with respect to his "gagging," which he is apt to carry to a very questionable degree. In speaking of Mr. Paul Bedford, for instance, he observed, the other night, that, "after he tried to fatten him upon various things, he tried oil-cake, but that would not do, it made him so very rank." We have not the play by us, but we are convinced that Mr. Buckstone never wrote this. Such an offensive remark may get a laugh from the gallery, but it is at the expense of disgusting every respectable person in the house. And Mr. Wright is so clever an actor, with such a fund of original drollery, that he need never resort to such reprehensible means to procure a laugh. The PRINCESS promises a new play, by Mr. Kenney, and an adaptation of Auber's opera, "The Duc d'Orléans," which has been already presented to us in a melo-dramatic dress. We cannot speak so favourably of the acting in "As You Like It," lately produced here, as of the plays which preceded it. The LYCEUM has also underlined some novelties for speedy production; and SADLER'S WELLS announces the termination of its season, the management of which has conferred so much honour, and, we have no doubt, more substantial rewards, upon Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—These gardens are likely to open at Whitsuntide with *éclat*, the lessee, Mr. R. Wardell, having determined upon introducing various novelties. M. Musard will, in the course of the season, make his first appearance at the gardens, with a band of a hundred performers, including all the leading musical talent of London and Paris. A magnificent diorama, in which some extraordinary pyrotechnic and hydraulic effects will be introduced, is being painted. The rejoicings in 1814 in St. James's-park, on the proclamation of peace, have suggested the idea of the grand pictorial illustration in the Waterloo Ground, in which will be introduced the giant tower of Honan at Canton, or the Temples of the three Golden Idols, typical of the past, the present, and the future, with illuminated Pagodas and Feast of Lanterns. The gardens, generally, are being re-decorated.

MR. HENRY BETTY.—This gentleman, who lately made a favourable impression in the metropolis, is now playing at Blackburn. The *Blackburn Standard* notices his performance of *Hamlet*, on Monday last, in these terms:—"Mr. Betty has studied his author's meaning deeply, and for himself. Except in the more prominent parts, which general opinion has long decided require a particular style of acting, Mr. Betty's *Hamlet* stands by itself. We detect no copying—no mannerisms—no attempts to catch undue applause, by sacrificing the true reading of the text to stage effect. We have a thoroughly original portrayal; and a splendid conception it is."—Captain Harvey Tuckett is also playing at Blackburn.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Southampton Railway that the speed of the mail trains on their line shall be increased, and a plan has been projected by which the distance between London and Southampton will be accomplished in two hours, instead of two hours and forty minutes, the time now occupied.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The days of thy boon woodcraft are numbered, lusty hunter! for lo, now is that anniversary—known to "the twice two thousand that the world is made for," as the season—

"When the gay months of carnival resume  
Their annual round of glitter and perfume:  
When London hails thee to its splendid mart,  
Its hives of sweets and cabinets of art."

The sports of winter are over; there is a truce with reynard, and even the metropolitan persecutor of venison, albeit ruthless of sylvan customs and courtesies, lieth him to the tryst of the Royal Stag Hounds, with misgivings as to the correctness of the pursuit he is engaged in. Not that the chase has 'bated one jot of its olden caste—or fallen short of its glories of lang syne; for did not, even within this little week, dogs peculiar to it sell, at an average, over one hundred guineas a couple, on the occasion of Mr. Foljambe's celebrated pack of foxhounds being disposed of by auction at Tattersall's. But the sporting spirit is strong and instinctive among us, and the cruellest cockney has regard to the seasons and their change, though on fire for the field under the double impulse of having mounted his own spurs and his friend's horse. Pass we, therefore, to the pastimes of spring which have been celebrated since last we prated of their whereabouts. On Monday the postponed meeting at Warwick took place, and it might have been an interesting affair but for the untoward position of Ironmaster's qualification. As things are, it is not likely that people will be found to back him. There is sufficient glorious uncertainty in racing without the chance of losing by being on the winner of a Derby—as the case was last year. There was also a vernal meeting at Hampton, and really an agreeable thing enough. Moulsey Hurst is a popular spot, despite some stringent set-offs—such, for example, as five shillings for the dry lodging of a one-horse chaise: it is much to be lamented that funds cannot be had without such a *pis aller*. Although it was considerably cold on Tuesday, the carriage company lunched *al fresco*, as if it had been June; and you had, in short, a *duodecimo* edition of Epsom or Ascot. The racing was all amateur, or thereabouts, and gallantly the gentlemen—or, according to Byron, "the chivalry of this dull age"—did their *devoir*. There was, indeed, a question as to the qualification of one of the cavaliers, which, for the sake of a precedent, ought to be submitted to the natural history section of the British Association on their next meeting. It will be the means of obviating a great deal of confusion if they will lay down specifically what is a gentleman. The *genus* is undetermined by naturalists, and the popular attempts to settle the difficulty have frequently ended in settling those who engaged in it. The opening event—a sweepstakes over the course—was fixed for one o'clock, and as only one of the lot entered was ready at that hour, there was a walk over; this, consequently, was a disappointment; and the rider of Donald Caird—the (broth of a bo-kicker)—being objected to, as aforesaid, for the Tally-ho Stakes, there was another cause of dissatisfaction. To be sure it was his own fault—his vaulting ambition—to ride in a hurdle race to which he was not entitled by his social status—but Mr. Symmonds is not to be dealt with by the ordinary *modus* in such matters, for if he was born with any drop in his clay it must be pretty well sifted by this time. One spill he got at the Hippodrome a few years ago, must have tolerably pulverized him. \* \* \*

The preparations for the yachting season have commenced with great *éclat*, and in one important instance, on a principle likely to enhance considerably the popularity and prosperity of that truly national sport. We allude to a resolution adopted at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, to the effect, that in future, the vessels of the club should sail their wager matches in ordinary sea-going trim, instead of having their bulk-heads knocked out, and their platforms ripped up—in short, instead of being "pulled to pieces," as heretofore. It is to be hoped this example may be generally followed, and that in future regattas shall exhibit *bona fide* yacht races, and not contests between shells, stuck together for the purpose, by rival yacht-building firms, as advertisements for their respective establishments. A gentleman's yacht is his floating summer-house, and it is not a pleasant alternative, either that he must turn it out o' windows a dozen times in the season, or forego all hope of competing for the prizes so alluring to his interest and his ambition. A month, however, must elapse before the regular business of our pleasure marine commences. In the meanwhile the legitimate turf season opens on Monday next at Newmarket. The Craven week this year promises to be the best that has occurred for many of its anniversaries. A formidable lot of Derby favourites are engaged, and will, no doubt, show. Our accounts from the town state that it fills rapidly with horses. Scott's string arrived on Wednesday. Any speculations as to the present state of the odds would be out of place, as premature. With the certainty of important alterations in all the issues now in the market taking place within a few hours of the date of our publication, we should neither serve the reader nor ourselves by any observations on the current rate of the betting.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The chief betting this afternoon, on the Chester Cup, was on Cataract, Obscurity, and Semiseria, the horse, by the superior "weight of metal," obtaining a decided call. Obscurity had many friends, but Semiseria's party was small, and the outcry "nil." Portrait, Winesour, Queen of Tyne, and Trueboy were in good demand. DEBBY: Kedge, Clear-the-Way, the Cobweb colt, Weatherbit, and Pantasa, were prominently in demand; but, with the exception of Weatherbit against Pam, it was difficult to get an offer, even at 22 to 1, at the prices last quoted in this paper. Alarm (now at Newmarket), Idas, and the Miss Whip colt were not touched upon. Business, generally, was very flat.

5 to 1 agst Croton Oil	10 to 1 agst Strathspcy	10 to 1 agst Porto Bello
8 to 1 — Ma Mie	10 to 1 — I am not aware	15 to 1 — Celeste (t)
9 to 1 — Vol au Vent		
3 to 1 agst Kedge (t)	5 to 1 agst Cobweb colt	6 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)
3 to 1 — Idas (t)		
20 to 1 agst Idas winning the two events (t)	40 to 1 Cobweb Colt ditto.	
9 to 1 agst Cataract (t)	20 to 1 agst Winesour	33 to 1 agst Fride of Kildare
9 to 1 — Obscurity	30 to 1 — Pug	33 to 1 — Trueboy
9 to 1 — Semiseria	30 to 1 — Yheoman ac	33 to 1 — Ratan
16 to 1 — The Era (t)	Knuc	66 to 1 — Fitz-Allen
20 to 1 — Portrait	30 to 1 — Queen of Tyne	100 to 1 — Aristides (t)
12 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cock-
23 to 1 — Lord Exeter's lot	22 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	pen (t)
(t)	22 to 1 — Weatherbit	30 to 1 — Fuzbos
16 to 1 — Kedge (t)	30 to 1 — Pantasa (t)	1000 to 15 — Fitz-Allen
16 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	30 to 1 — Mentor	1000 to 10 — Nereus (t)
18 to 1 — Pam	40 to 1 — Old England (t)	1000 to 10 — The Hermit (t)
	25 to 1 agst Stride to Ma Mie (t)	

THURSDAY.—Nothing presenting the slightest novelty occurred in the business transacted in the Newmarket Handicap; and the 2000 Guineas' Stakes would not require a notice but for a momentary decline in Idas, followed by a reaction so powerful, that he became a greater favourite than ever. A similar movement distinguished the Derby betting which also shook the confidence of the Alarmists; at present he is most unequivocally out of favour. The Chester Cup speculations were tolerably spirited, as far as it affected Cataract, Winesour, Queen of Tyne, Trueboy, and Yheoman ac Knuc; Obscurity and Semiseria were not in good odour.

5 to 1 agst Croton Oil	9 to 1 agst Celeste (t)	10 to 1 agst Poor Soldier (t)
8 to 1 — Strathspcy	10 to 1 — I am not aware (t)	10 to 1 — Ma Mie (t)
8 to 1 — Vol au Vent		
5 to 2 agst Idas (t)	5 to 2 agst Kedge	5 to 1 agst Cobweb colt
8 to 1 agst The Irish lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Strathspcy	30 to 1 agst Celeste (t)
7 to 1 — Cataract	25 to 1 — Winesour (t)	30 to 1 — Mr. Mostyn's
10 to 1 — Obscurity	25 to 1 — Queen of Tyne (t)	two (t)
10 to 1 — Semiseria	28 to 1 — Trueboy (t)	35 to 1 — Old Ireland (t)
16 to 1 — The Era	28 to 1 — Yheoman ac	70 to 1 — Camilla (t)
22 to 1 — Portrait	Knuc (t)	6000 to 45 — Old Maid (t)
	£2600 to one shilling agst Defender (t)	
11 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	18 to 1 agst Clear the Way (t)	40 to 1 agst Fuzbos
30 to 1 — Lord Exeter's lot (t)	18 to 1 — Pam	40 to 1 — Laird o' Cockpen
11 to 1 — Alarm	25 to 1 — Weatherbit	50 to 1 — Wood Pigeon
13 to 1 — Idas	26 to 1 — Pantasa	66 to 1 — Javelin (t)
13 to 1 — Kedge	30 to 1 — Mentor	1100 to 800 ag Idas & Cobweb (t)

HAMPTON SPRING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 15 added.  
Mr. Thumwood's Forlorn Hope (late George), aged .. walked over  
A Free Handicap Hurdle Stake of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added.  
Mr. Hornby's Whalbone, 10st .. .. (Mr. Simmonds) 1  
Mr. Scott's Sir Edward, 10st 5lb .. .. .. 2  
Won cleverly by three parts of a length.  
The Barrack Stakes of 3 sovs each, with a purse added.  
Lord Glamis's Belshazzar .. .. .. (Owner) 1  
Mr. Barlow's Queen of Diamonds .. .. .. 2  
Won by three parts of a length. The winner was claimed for £100.  
The Tallyho Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 15 added. Heats.  
Mr. Hornby's Donal Caird, aged, allowed 7lbs .. (Mr. Simmonds) 1  
Mr. Nell's Viscount, aged, allowed 7lbs .. .. 2  
Mr. Brett's Nora Creina .. .. .. 3  
This race is claimed for Viscount, on the ground that Mr. Simmonds is not the member of any club or hunt, and the stakes are withheld.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Bunby Park Stakes of 3 sovs. each, and 25 added. Heats.  
Mr. J. Alcock's Little-thought-of, 5 yrs .. .. (Hilton) 1  
Mr. Morris's Ploughboy, 6 yrs .. .. .. 2 dr  
The Sherwood Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, and 30 added.  
Mr. Morris's Ploughboy, 6 yrs .. .. (Darling) 0 1  
Mr. Parkyn's The Bird .. .. .. 0 2  
The Gentlemen's Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.  
Mr. Spriggs' ch g by Mundig, 6 yrs .. .. (Mr. Sutton) 1  
Sir C. Cockrell's Nibbe 5 yrs, .. .. .. Captain Scobell) 2



The Officers' (12th Lancers) Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each were won by Mr. Thellouss's Mischere.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, h ft, with a purse added. Heats.  
Mr. Morris's Ploughboy, six yrs .. .. (Mr. Parkyn)  
Mr. Clifton's Sold, 4 yrs .. .. (Owner)  
The Pony Stakes of 2 sovs each, and 10 added, were won in a heat by Mr. Clifton's Locomotive.

## AQUATICS.

The list of the yachts connected with the Royal Thames Club has just been issued, and it shows a larger number than any other aquatic club in the United Kingdom, the total amounting to nearly 130. Amongst the owners are Lord A. Paget, Lord W. Lennox, Sir B. Graham, Viscount Seaham, the Earl of Fitzhardinge, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord de Ros, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord C. Paget, Lord Wharfedale, and several others. The splendid cutter the *Mystery*, the successful competitor for the principal prize of last year, then the property of Lord A. Paget, now appears in the name of Viscount Seaham. An engraving of this vessel has appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has become a patron of the Norfolk Aquatic Sports, and the club at Harwich will for the future be honoured with the presence of Royalty.

ROYAL THAMES REGATTA.—The grand summer aquatic festival, for 1845, will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of June, and will continue to Thursday, so that the Metropolitans will have three days' sport, as usual. The prizes will be similar, in most respects, to those of last year.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT SQUADRON.—The opening match for the season is fixed for May 3rd, the course being from Erith, sailing down round a flag boat near the Chapman's Head, and back again to Greenwich. The following yachts are entered:—Enigma, 25; Gazelle, 25; Ino, 25; Antagonist, 25; Vixen, 25; Widgcon, 24; Cygnet, 10; Exquisite, 15; Prima Donna, 25; Belvidere, 25; Blue Bell, 25; Champion, 25; Mystery, 25; Leveret, 25. Six of these are new yachts. The following matches are already fixed:—May 17—First club match of the season; from Greenwich to Coal-house Point and back to the Hospital. May 31—A splendid silver cup, presented by Alderman Johnson; from Erith down round the Nore light and back again to Erith. June 16—The grand challenge cup, open to all.

FOOT RACE.—On Monday last the long-looked-for contest between Hopewell, of Nottingham, and Mallatrat, of Mansfield, came off, within two miles of the latter place. The stake was £20 a-side, and the distance 110 yards. The interest which was excited was immense, and the throng of people who assembled to witness the race was greater than any event has excited in that neighbourhood for many years. The Mansfield people sported their money freely, but Hopewell was the favourite, having been in training for a considerable length of time at Kegworth, in Leicestershire. Hopewell went off with the lead, but never looked like a winner, his opponent catching him almost immediately, and winning cleverly by three yards. Much money changed hands on the affair, and Mallatrat has proved himself a good one, to beat so renowned a runner as Hopewell. After the race, the boy Mountjoy performed the same feat as described in our paper of last week, and completed his task within six minutes and a half of his time. The friends of the youngster, were, however, too wide awake to trust again to a collection, and had the exhibition upon the bowling-green, in the town of Mansfield, which being walled in, they charged sixpence admission, and thus netted a considerable sum. We believe, however, all went away perfectly satisfied of the power and skill of the boy.

THE SPORTING CASE OF WOOD V. GLEN.—This case is to be defended; the defendant has paid £1500 into court, and a commission has issued to Boulogne. Mr. E. James has been retained as counsel to proceed to Boulogne, to cross-examine Levy Goodman.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Dr. Wolff was to start from Malta on the 28th ult. On his arrival in London, he will probably give an account of his dangerous journey to Bokhara. At Constantinople Dr. Wolff was received most kindly by Sir Stratford Canning, and during the whole of his journey he has experienced the greatest kindness and assistance from every one in the service of her Majesty.

Accounts from Copenhagen announce the decease there of Admiral de Bille, father of the Danish Minister to the Hanse cities. Admiral de Bille saw a great deal of service during the late war, but he more particularly distinguished himself in the civil department connected with the Danish navy, and is understood to have been a scientific and ingenious man, and to have rendered considerable service to his country.

A Belgian paper states that the Emperor Nicholas will this year make a tour in Austria and Germany, after having inspected the army of the Caucasus and several Russian corps cantoned in the heart of the empire. The army of the Caucasus has received, in accordance with a plan of operations submitted to the Emperor by General Count Woronzoff, a considerable reinforcement. The extraordinary levee of recruits in Russia amounts this year, to more than 100,000.

The crime of murder is carried to an appalling extent in France. The Court of Cassation lately rejected the appeals of four individuals capitally convicted by as many different Courts of Assize—namely, of Lachanelle, sentenced to death at Lons le Saunier for the murder of a young woman; of Coste, convicted in the Ardèche of a similar crime; of Ducoudray, condemned to death in Paris, for attempting to kill his wife; and of a woman named Leclerc, sentenced at Amiens for parricide. The appeal of another parricide, named Lacombe, is under consideration.

A letter from Palermo, dated March 6, states that M. de Montebello was on the point of concluding a treaty between Naples and France, and that he had obtained more than England, who, in the interest of her manufactures, had made large concessions. The ratifications of the treaty concluded with England depend, it is added, on the conclusion of the treaty with France.

The sword of honour voted to Marshal Bugeaud by the colonists of Algeria, was presented to him with great ceremony immediately after his arrival at Algiers. A letter from Algiers of the 31st ult., states that the Marshal had embarked for Oran, in order to confer with General Lamoriciere on future operations.

The Great Western Railway will, it is said, be open to Gloucester in the course of a fortnight from the present time, the works between that city and Kemble being now complete.

A letter from Smyrna of the 19th ult., informs us that the Ottoman steamer *Esmeri-Djeddid*, from Jaffa, with 25 passengers, arrived there on the 10th with the plague on board. On the following day one of the passengers died and all the others were taken to the lazaretto. Another died on the 12th, and three were ill, but at the date of this letter there had been no other death, and in Smyrna itself there had been no case of plague.

We learn from Rome that the King of Naples, during his residence in that city, has entered into negotiation with the Government of the Holy See for the formation of a railroad between the two capitals.

A Paris paper says that the Pope intends this year to send the golden rose to the King of the Belgians. That rose is blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff, on the Sunday of *Lettare*, at the mass celebrated in the church of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem. On leaving the church, the Pope holds the rose in his hand and shows it to the people. It is afterwards sent as a present to a member of some of the reigning families distinguished for their piety and attachment to the church, or to some illustrious personage who has rendered eminent services to religion.

The election for Greenock in the room of Mr. Wallace, is to take place on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. Mr. Walter Baine, latter provost of the town, is the Whig candidate, and it is said the Marquis of Lorne will offer himself in the Conservative interest.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## CAMBRIDGE.

April 5.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—NEW SCHOLARS.—The following have just been appointed:—Knight, Wilbraham, Wagner, Delvinton, Wright, Penn, Grignon, J. Smith, J. Simpson, sen., Vansittart, Alder, Evans, and Williams, Smyth, and Smart, Westminster.

Declamation Prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin—1. Lushington; 2. Selwyn. English—1. Hallum; 2. Lindsey; 3. Norris.

Mr. William Boyce, B.A., of this college, has just been appointed to a mastership in the Cheltenham College.

SIDNEY COLLEGE.—Mr. J. Yates, B.A., of Pembroke College, who was tenth Wrangler, last year, has just commenced Mathematical Lecturer to this society.

## OXFORD.

April 8.

BANETON LECTURER.—In accordance with the will of John Banet, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, the founder of these lectureships, a meeting of the heads of houses took place this morning to appoint a lecturer in the room of the Rev. Charles Abel Heurtly, B.D., of Corpus Christi College, whose term of office expires in October Term, when the Rev. Augustus Short, M.A., formerly Student of Christ Church, Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, was unanimously elected.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN CONVICTED OF POISONING HER BROTHER.—At the Taunton Assizes, on Saturday, Sarah Freeman was indicted for the wilful murder of Charles Dimond the younger (her brother), at Shapwick, by administering to him arsenic. The crime was committed in December last, and our readers will recollect that we published the particulars of it. The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, Mr. Justice Coleridge placed the black cap on his head, and assuring the prisoner that all hope of mercy in this life was past, and that her days were now numbered and few, he passed upon her the awful sentence of death. During this time, the prisoner was supported by a policeman in the dock, and appeared several times as if she wished to speak. When the sentence was over, as they were leading her away, she turned towards the judge, and said, "Justice has not been done me; my life has been unfairly taken away." She was then led from the dock. Four charges of murder were made against this wretched woman, one of which

was for the murder of her own mother, on which a true bill was found by the grand jury. The other two bills were ignored.

THE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—At Norwich, on Monday, Robert Michael Royal, aged 24, James Barnard Hall, 24, and James Mapes, 21, were tried on a charge of having, on the 18th of November last, or early the following morning, at Great Yarmouth, murdered Harriet Candler, of the same place. We gave an account of the occurrence at the time, but it may be as well to recapitulate the facts as they appeared in evidence. One of the persons first accused, named Yarham, volunteered to give evidence against his associates while in Norwich Castle awaiting his trial, and upon his testimony, corroborated by a few other, but not important circumstances, the grand jury found a true bill against the remaining three. The unfortunate deceased was a widow, residing in Howard-street, in the borough of Yarmouth, and kept a small shop, in which she had for many years obtained a livelihood, for the sale of flour, tea, grocery, and other provisions. This shop opened with half doors into Howard-street, and was situate close to Gaol street, a considerable thoroughfare, and one of the principal streets in the town. The deceased woman lived extremely quietly, having no female attendant, with the exception of a woman who attended to her household affairs. She was generally supposed to be a person of some property, and a few days prior to her decease had received a sum of £150, her share of a legacy left by a relative. This amount was paid by a check and five £10 notes. On the evening of Monday, the 18th of November, about half-past ten o'clock, the deceased went, as was her usual habit, to the Black Swan public-house, nearly opposite, for half a pint of half-and-half, and, on purchasing it, remarked, in a jocund manner, that she had better not remain conversing, as "Spring-heeled Jack might pay a visit to her shop during her absence." At that time she was in good health and spirits, but never afterwards was seen alive. At two on the following morning the night constable on duty, while going his round, pushed at the door of the shop, and was surprised to find it give way. He knocked with his truncheon against the counter, in the expectation of rousing the inmates, but no response being made, or any person appearing, he passed round the counter with a view to enter a room behind the shop where he knew the deceased slept, and then for the first time beheld the woman in a sitting posture behind her counter, with her skull fractured, evidently from the blow of some blunt instrument, and also her throat cut, probably with a table-knife used for cutting lard, which lay all bloody on the counter. The constable called assistance, and the inmates of the adjoining house, divided only by a thin boarded partition, consisting of a Mr. Catchpole, a solicitor, the man Yarham, employed partly as his servant, and his wife, instantly attended, and visited the scene of the horrid tragedy. A more minute examination of the premises then took place, and it was found the bed had not been disturbed, and the vessel containing the porter remained untouched. Yarham, who had been sitting up for his master till one o'clock, in a room, merely divided from the shop of the deceased, on being interrogated as to whether he heard any sound, replied he did not, but nothing suspicious was discernible in his manner during the entire of his examination, which ensued that night, the following and subsequent days. It appeared, on a further search having been made, that the murderers had not succeeded in obtaining the money for which the offence was doubtless committed, as a quantity of copper, together with some gold and silver, amounting to about £9, was the only booty carried away. An investigation into the circumstances took place before the magistrates of the borough the following day, and during it, a canvas bag, directed to "Mrs. Harriet Candler, Yarmouth, by rail," was discovered by two females on the sands, while hanging out linen, and brought to the court. These women, it seems, had their attention directed to a place where the sand appeared to have been recently disturbed, and one of them remarked, "Perhaps we shall find Mrs. Candler's money here," and strange enough, on removing the sand, they encountered a substance which, upon further examination, turned out to be the bag supposed to have been stolen from the house of the deceased. The prisoner Royal, who was seen by the women lurking about in the vicinity, approached them and said, stooping down, "There ought to be a check here," putting at the same time his hand into the bag. In consequence of some information afterwards received, all the prisoners were arrested, and after numerous examinations before the magistrates they were fully committed upon the charge, Yarham confessing sufficient to warrant his being indicted as an accessory after the fact. Royal was an itinerant dealer in fish; Hall was also connected with the fishing trade, and intimate with the affairs of the deceased; and Mapes and Yarham, both shoemakers; and all of them resided at Yarmouth. The case lasted throughout the whole of Monday, and was resumed on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Crouch addressed the jury for the prisoner Mapes, on whose behalf, as had been done with respect to the other prisoners, an *alibi* was opened. At the close of the learned gentleman's address a great number of witnesses were called, with the view of establishing no less than three *alibis*. The examination and cross-examination of these parties went to considerable length, but the details of their testimony may be dismissed by the statement that they showed all the prisoners to have been at different public-houses in Yarmouth at the time the murder was perpetrated; no two of them having ever been seen together, on the night in question, by any of the deponents.—At the close of the case Mr. O'Malley replied on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence, and the jury having consulted together for nearly ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," generally, a result which elicited some demonstrations of applause from the gallery.

## POLICE.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER.—An individual, named Henry Pratt, styling himself a captain, has been examined several times at the MANSTON HOUSE, before the Lord Mayor, upon charges of fraud, practised with remarkable ingenuity and success. The depositions in a case in which Pratt was charged with having committed a forgery upon the banking-house of Messrs. Herries and Co., in a cheque for ten guineas, purporting to be drawn by Major Herries, an officer in India, whom the prisoner personated with astonishing audacity, were read over on Monday. Pratt had managed to impose so completely upon Mr. Williams, of No. 4, Albemarle-street, hotel and tavern-keeper, who knew the family of the Right Hon. Mr. Herries, by stating that he was Major Herries, just arrived from India, that Mr. Williams actually went to the banking house, in which he was known, and stated that he had seen the major sign the check, which was for a gold watch procured from Mr. Dent, watchmaker, in the Strand. It appeared that the prisoner was either a very accomplished impostor, or that he was lucky enough to find people who could be easily duped. Amongst the statements, which did not form evidence in any case which is to be prosecuted, where several, exhibiting what the Lord Mayor considered to be curious instances of gullibility. A publican, who resides in the "wide-awake" locality of Drury-lane, was visited last December by the captain, who not only (although a total stranger) contrived to run up a score for several glasses of brandy and water, but borrowed 5s. from the publican, and 5s. more from a friend of the publican, who lent a willing ear to the captain's adventures, his rank, and his expectations. Upon that interesting occasion the captain solicited a visit to his vessel from the publican, his wife, and daughter, to the latter of whom he promised a beautiful parrot. Three or four months ago the captain called upon a tailor in Red Lion-passage, and asked him how he did. "I don't know you, sir," said the tailor, "Oh yes, you do," cried the captain; "I know you and many of your friends. Come over the way and have a bit of a lunch." The tailor refused, and suspected that the way and have a bit of a lunch." The tailor refused, and suspected that the captain was a bad one, but his suspicion was removed by a publican in the neighbourhood, who said it was all right, and he sold a waistcoat to his customer for 15s., which he was never to see. It was soon found that the publican himself had been done, and that they had received invitations to the ship, and promises of parrots. A gentleman who resides near Berkeley-square was, it appeared, introduced by his solicitor to the captain, who, believing that the gentleman had been educated as a surgeon, said, without hesitation, that he had himself walked Guy's Hospital. They agreed to sup together at a party, of which the captain was to be chairman. The captain, however, imparted to his new acquaintance that he wanted the loan of a suit of private clothes for the occasion, as he had no clothes within his immediate reach except naval uniforms. By his off-hand address the captain succeeded in getting a new coat, value four guineas, and a pair of boots, from this victim, and he easily supplied the other deficiencies of his dress from the wardrobe of another. To the supper the captain brought a soldier or a corporal of the Guards, to the surprise of all, but he managed to make a satisfactory apology. The clothes were, as might be expected, never returned; the gentleman had looked everywhere about the Docks for the captain, but he despaired of ever catching him until he saw an account of his adventures in the newspapers.—The prisoner was committed upon the charge of forgery upon the house of Herries and Co., and upon separate charges of fraud committed upon Mr. Goward, Mr. Stammers, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Howard.—It was considered unnecessary to take the depositions in any other case, but it was stated that since the 19th of last month upwards of fifty clear cases could be established.

THE LATE BILL-DISCOUNTING TRANSACTION.—At MARLBOROUGH-STREET, on Tuesday, Mr. B. C. Wills, agent, of the Quairant, who, as we stated last week, was charged with having obtained from Mr. Hearne, parliamentary agent, Pall mall, two bills for £1100, by fraudulent pretences, alleged to amount to the offence of larceny, appeared before Mr. Malby for the adjudication of the court on the evidence produced at the previous investigation. Mr. Malby, after citing several authorities in support of his decision, said that to establish the charge, it is necessary to prove that the accused "knowingly and with out any claim or pretence of right took and carried away" the two promissory notes from Mr. Hearne, for the purpose of converting them to his own use. The taking may have been fraudulent and wrongful and unlawful, so as to render him liable to an action of trespass or trover; still, if the prisoner acted under a claim, or a *bond fide* supposed claim, of right, the taking was not felonious. There is little or no dispute about the facts of the case, and I think I may take it as granted that, throughout this matter, Willis acted not on his own account, but as the authorised agent of Mr. Mytton, who had instructed him to regain, by any means in his power, the possession of the notes, of which he conceived he had been robbed. It is not necessary for me to decide whether the mode in which the gentleman in question obtained the notes amounted to a larceny, but their case is distinguishable from Minter Hart's, inasmuch as in Hart's case the stamp was on blank and con-

sequently not complete bills of exchange, and upon that ground it was that Hart was acquitted. Neither is it necessary for me to determine whether Mr. Hearne was a *bond fide* holder for value. I will concede for the sake of the argument that he was, and I am also ready to admit that Willis had recourse to artifice and falsehood in obtaining the notes from Mr. Hearne; still, I say that if he acted under the belief that he was only regaining for Mr. Mytton the possession of the notes which had been stolen from him, then he was acting under a supposed claim of right, and the taking was not felonious. Such being my opinion, I shall neither commit nor hold the prisoner to bail upon the charge of larceny. The complainant, by this decision, is not precluded from taking the opinion of the grand jury (now sitting) upon this question, if his counsel should so advise him; but I must now order the prisoner to be discharged from further custody. The bills were handed over to Mr. Turner, the solicitor interested for Mr. Mytton.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.—Last week, we omitted to notice the following:—"The New Sporting Magazine" is embellished with two finely-engraved plates from paintings by Herring and Thomson. The fox-hunt, the steeple-chase, and angling are the seasonable staple papers; the Editor's Experiences are as vivid as ever, and the spirit of the work is well sustained.—"The Farmer's Magazine" has two clever plates from pictures by Davis and Herring. Among the papers are some practical articles on Manures, with a valuable Report on Special Manures in 1843. The details of improved Implements, proceedings of Societies, &c., comprise much valuable information.—"La Belle Assemblée" is embellished with a fine plate—Olympia, Fashions for the Month, &c. The serial tales maintain their interest; and the poetry, and sentimental and anecdotic minor pieces are attractive.—"The Church of England Magazine," with its engravings of ecclesiastical antiquities, views in the colonies, sketches in natural history, &c., and its biographies, sermon sketches, Sabbath readings, and poetic musings, continues to be as instructive as it is interesting throughout.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED

## THE EARL OF EGREMONT.

George Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, Baron of Cockermouth, and a Baronet, was born in October, 1786. He was the son of the Honourable William Frederick Wyndham, and grandson of Charles, second Earl of Egremont. He succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his uncle, George O'Brien, the third Earl, so well known as an enlightened and liberal patron of painting and sculpture, and as the proprietor of "The Princely Petworth," the model of a noble's seat, now possessed by his son, Colonel Wyndham, M.P. for the Western Division of Sussex.

George, fourth Earl of Egremont, the subject of this notice, adopted the naval profession early in life, and pursued it with more than ordinary credit. He entered the service at fourteen years of age; was made a Lieutenant in 1806, a Commander in 1810, and a Captain in 1811. While midshipman on board the *Cunopus*, he was present at Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, in February, 1806. He held the command of H.M. sloop *Hawke*, from 1810 to 1812; and also the command of H.M. ship *Bristol*, from 1810 to 1814.

His Lordship married, the 14th of November, 1820, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. William Roberts, Vice-Provost of Eton College, but has had no children. He died at his seat, Silverton Park, Devonshire, on the 2d inst., after an illness of only eight days.

Of the legitimate near relatives of the Earl, only two sisters survive—Frances, wife of William Miller, Esq., of Ozeleworth Park, Gloucestershire, and Laura, widow of the Rev. Charles Boulbee; consequently his death terminates the dignities of the house of Wyndham, a family of Saxon descent, ranking with the oldest in the realm. The pedigree of the Wyndhams exhibits in its course more than one distinguished name. Among the earlier ancestors we find warriors with the Plantagenets in France, and in the battles of the Roses; and loyal and gallant Cavaliers at the period of the great Rebellion. The third baronet, the great grandfather of the Earl now dead, was the Right Hon. Sir William Wyndham, Secretary at War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Anne, an eminent statesman and orator, of whom Pope wrote thus:—

How can I Pulteney, Chesterfield forget,  
While Roman spirit charms, and Attic wit;  
Or Wyndham—just to freedom and the throne—  
The master of our passions and his own?

Of this family was also the William Windham of the reign of George III., the manly and eloquent contemporary of Burke, Pitt, and Fox, and, as a politician, but little their inferior. One must, then, view with some regret the extinction of honours so worthily acquired, and so creditably borne.

## MRS. HARRIET DOWNING.

This lady, a writer of much taste, and some genius, was a well-known contributor to the *Magazines*. "The Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse," in "Fraser's" and the "Monthly," was a popular production of her pen. She also frequently inserted in the *Annals* poetical pieces, and stories of more than ordinary merit. One faculty she possessed to a remarkable degree, that of vividly depicting the most melancholy of human afflictions, insanity. Of this her tale "Touched in the Head" is a striking example. Mrs. Downing commenced her literary career about the same period as Mrs. Hemans, and resembled that lady in her mental accomplishments. In private life Mrs. Downing was much respected. For the last few years she retired, worn out by age and the fatigues of authorship, to Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire, and died there on the 17th ult.

## SIR JOHN CHAMBERS WHITE, K.C.B.

Sir John Chambers White was the third son of Henry White Esq. by his wife, a daughter of Governor Van Cortlandt, of New York. Sir John was born in 1779, and entered the Royal navy in 1781; he was made a Lieutenant in 1790, Commander in 1795, Captain in 1799, Rear Admiral in 1830, Vice Admiral of the White in 1837. This gallant officer commanded the *Sylph* sloop from 1795 to 1798, in which he repeatedly distinguished himself, having captured several of the enemy's vessels of war and convoys, and having assisted at the destruction of the French frigate *Andromache*. He served at the taking of the Linois squadron in 1806, and co-operated in the defence of Tarragona in 1811. He was subsequently Commodore of the Woolwich Station; and was, on the 15th Jan., 1844, appointed Chief Commodore of the Nile.

The death of Sir John White, which occurred at Sheerness, was lamentably sudden. On the morning of the 6th instant, the *Trafalgar*, 120 guns, Capt. Meade, with Vice-Admiral White's flag, left the bason for moorings at the mouth of the harbour; the Admiral himself was watching, with some pride, from the window of his official residence adjacent, the stately progress of this, his new ship, as she left the bason, when he was seized with a fit, of it is supposed, an apoplectic nature, and expired before medical assistance could arrive. The event threw a gloom over the town, the flags of all ships in the port being lowered to half-mast. Sir John White had married twice: first, a daughter of the late Robert Fanshawe, Esq.; and, secondly, a daughter of the late General Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart. He was a widower at the period of his decease.

## SIR WILLIAM W. F. LYNAR.

Sir William Wainright Fawcett Lynar, was the second son of the late Rev. William Fawcett, rector of St. Peter's, Dublin. He was born in 1798, and married, in 1819, a daughter of John Semple, Esq., of Dublin. He assumed the name of Lynar on succeeding to the property of an uncle. Sir William entered the army as an ensign in the 103rd Foot, with which regiment he proceeded to Quebec, and was present in almost every action fought in the Canadas up to the storming of Fort Erie, earning his promotion by repeated acts of valour. He was at the taking of Plattsburgh, and was wounded and made prisoner at Lundy's Lane. He obtained a company in the 13th Royal Irish in 1825, and served in the Mediterranean till 1832.

In 1833 he was appointed High Sheriff of Dublin; for his exertions during his year of office, he was presented with a piece of plate by the merchants of that city; and on his retirement he received the honour of Knighthood from the Marquis of Anglesey. Subsequent to his quitting the 18th Foot, in 1835, he was nominated to the Irish Stipendiary Magistracy; he was the Magistrate who succeeded at Ballinamore, the ill-fated Captain McLeod, whose brutal assassination has caused such recent dismay in Ireland. Sir William was on the point, within the last week, of relinquishing his office in that district, when his death occurred.

## GENERAL BROWNE CLAYTON.

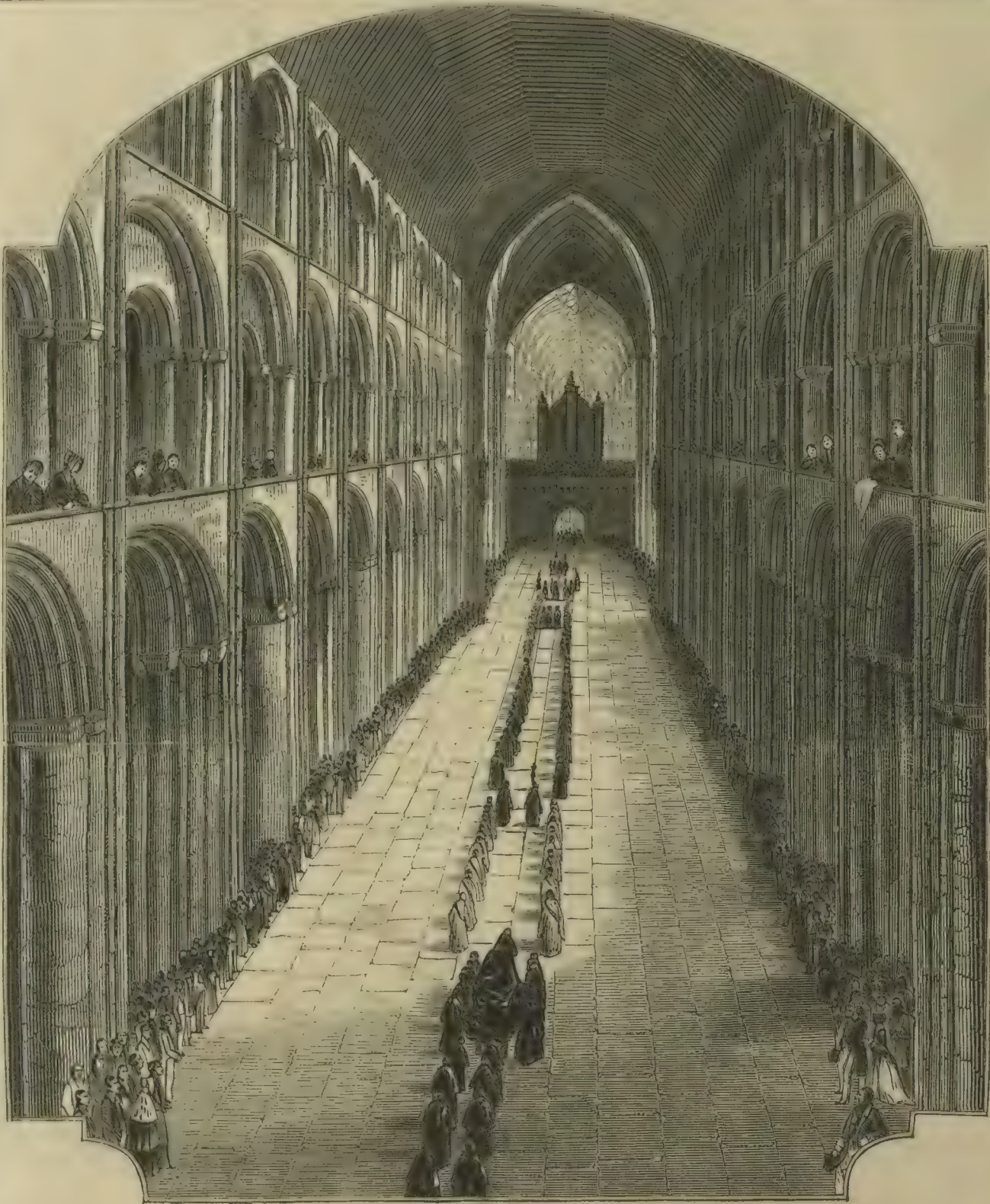
General Robert Browne Clayton, K.C., of Adlington Hall, Lancashire, and of Carrickburn, in the county of Wexford, entered the army at the early age of 14, rose during sixty years service through every gradation of rank, and achieved a well-earned fame by the side of many of the heroes



of the late war. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons, or Royal Lancers; with that regiment he fought in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, taking part there in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, 1801. He served in Walcheren in 1809, and was present at the siege of Flushing; he shared also the laurels won in Portugal and Italy. General Browne Clayton was the third son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Browne's Hill, county Carlow; he married the 1st of Dec., 1803, Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., and assumed the additional surname of Clayton on succeeding to the Clayton estates in right of his wife.

By this lady he has left one son, the present Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, Esq., of Adlington and Carrickburn, and one daughter, Eleanor, the wife of the Rev. James Daubney. General Browne Clayton died on the 16th ult., in his 74th year.

The General's patriotic services in the campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, have obtained a lasting testimonial in the erection of a lofty column, on the rock of Carrick-a-Daggon, County of Wexford. It is a fac-simile of Pompey's Pillar, but not monolithic; it consists of Carlow granite, and has a staircase in the shaft: its total height rises to 94 ft. 4 in.; the architect is Mr. Cobden. Placed considerably above the sea-level, it stands a conspicuous landmark for mariners. The events of the campaign are further to be commemorated, by the appointment of trustees under the will of General Browne Clayton, who shall, annually, at sunrise, on the morning of the 21st of March (the anniversary of the French attack of the British encampment before Alexandria), hoist the tri-colour French flag on the column, which shall remain until ten o'clock, when the British flag is to be fixed and kept up till sunset. On the 28th of March, annually, the British flag is to be raised half-standard high, as a memorial of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The first commemoration took place in March, 1842, General Browne Clayton himself superintending the ceremony.



FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF ELY, IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

The solemn ceremony of interring the mortal remains of the late Bishop Allen, of Ely took place on Tuesday se'nnight, in the Cathedral of his Diocese, in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators. The body of the deceased prelate lay in state in the private chapel of the palace at Ely, which was hung with black, and lighted with tapers. The outer coffin was covered with rich purple velvet, and at the sides and ends were gilt mitres, denoting the rank

The preceding details are abridged from the *Cambridge Advertiser*. Our artist has sketched the mournful pageant passing up the nave of the Cathedral, perhaps, the finest specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom. In the distance are seen the octagonal anti-choir, organ-loft, choir, &c.

Our informant states that the body, in full episcopal costume, was placed in a cedar shell; this was inclosed in a leaden coffin, which was then placed in the superb outer coffin, covered with dark purple velvet, and finished with several lines of gilt nails, massive gilt furniture, &c.

of the departed inmate. On a gilt plate upon the lid was engraven the following inscription:—

JOSEPHUS ALLEN,  
S.T.P.  
Fras. vi. Eliens.  
[Ob. XII. Kal. Mart.  
An. Salv. M.DCCC.XLV.  
Ætat. Sæv. LXXV.]

Above this was another gilt plate, with the arms of his lordship and the see engraven thereon; and below it, a mitre.

In the Cathedral, extensive preparations were made for the imposing ceremony. The vault was prepared in the choir, immediately in front of the altar; and throughout the entire length of the nave were arranged rows of seats on either side, for the accommodation of persons to witness the procession. The trigorium and stone galleries, and every part from whence a view could be obtained, were appropriated to a similar purpose.

At about one o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the Dean and Members of the Chapter, followed by the choristers and lay clerks, entered the cathedral by the south door, and walked slowly down the nave, to the west door, there to await the arrival of the body from the Palace; and here, at about 20 minutes past one, the procession formed as follows:—

Page.	Two Mutes.	Page.
	Plume.	
	Four Readsmen.	
	Bricklayer and Carpenter.	
	Gentlemen of the County.	
	Clergy of the Diocese, preceded by	
	Mr. Twiss, the Registrar.	
	Two Vergers.	
	Eight Choristers, two and two.	
	Eight Lay-Clerks, two and two.	
	Five Minor Canons.	
	Six Canons.	
	THE DEAN.	
Four	THE COFFIN.	Four
Pall		Pall
Bearers.		Bearers.
	Mourners,	
	(The three sons, daughter, and four	
	nephews of the deceased).	
	Friends.	
	Secretary (Mr. Burder).	
	Medical Gentlemen.	
	(Professors Haviland and Fisher, of	
	Cambridge; and Mr. Stevens, of Ely).	

As the body reached the entrance of the cathedral, the solemn notes of the organ pealed upon the ear, and the opening sentences of our sublime burial service were sung to the music of Raylton. The procession then wended its way slowly along the nave, to the "Dead March in Saul." Upon reaching the choir, the body was rested in the centre; and the mourners having taken their places, the Psalms were chanted to Purcell's chant, and the Lesson was impressively read by the Dean. Again the body was moved; the Dean and Chapter stood within the altar rails at the foot of the grave, the pall-bearers on either side, and the afflicted family at the head of the Bishop's narrow home. The body was then lowered into its resting-place, the solemn service was read by the Dean, the organ again pealed its mournful music, and the mourners quitted the grave.

In the cathedral there could not have been fewer than 2000 spectators. The shops were closed in the city, mourning was generally worn, and there was every outward mark of respect shown to the memory of one who held so high a rank in the Church, and who had endeared himself to those among whom he lived, by his invariable kindness and affability.



THE CLAYTON COLUMN.



TABLÉAU VIVANT FROM 'THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.'—MR. BYRNE, THE IRISH HARPER.



WAVERLEY BALL, EDINBURGH.—STATUES FOR THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

On Tuesday se'nnight, a second "Waverley Ball" was given in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, for the purpose of increasing the fund for laying out the grounds around the Scott Monument in an appropriate and ornamental manner. Last year, a similar fête took place, for the purpose of aiding the fund generally, which exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the directors. The ball of Tuesday night was still more brilliant and triumphant. In point of numbers it surpassed all similar entertainments witnessed in Edinburgh for many years. About 1700 of the *élite* of society were present on the occasion, comprising members of every family of distinction in town, as well as many from the country.

Although on Saturday the tickets were charged double, after 1800 were disposed of, the demand, even at this increase of price, still continued on Monday, so that at four o'clock the committee determined to apply the additional sum received by the increased charge to procure additional accommodation; and issued orders to Mr. Scrymgeour to fit up all the corridors, dressing-rooms, and even the housekeeper's apartments, in a style similar to the Assembly Rooms and the Music Hall.

Parties began to assemble about nine o'clock, after which a complete stream of company continued to pour into the rooms for some hours. The lobbies and staircase were decorated with evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated. The entire suite of apartments were thrown open. The large assembly room was splendidly illuminated—the centre window being tastefully formed into a niche, formed of white satin trimmed with pink, in the centre of which is Chantrey's bust of the author of Waverley on which a flood of light was thrown from a range of gas burners behind. This device had a pleasing and characteristic effect, and gave a peculiarly tasteful character to the arrangements. This room formed the principal resort of the dancers throughout the evening.

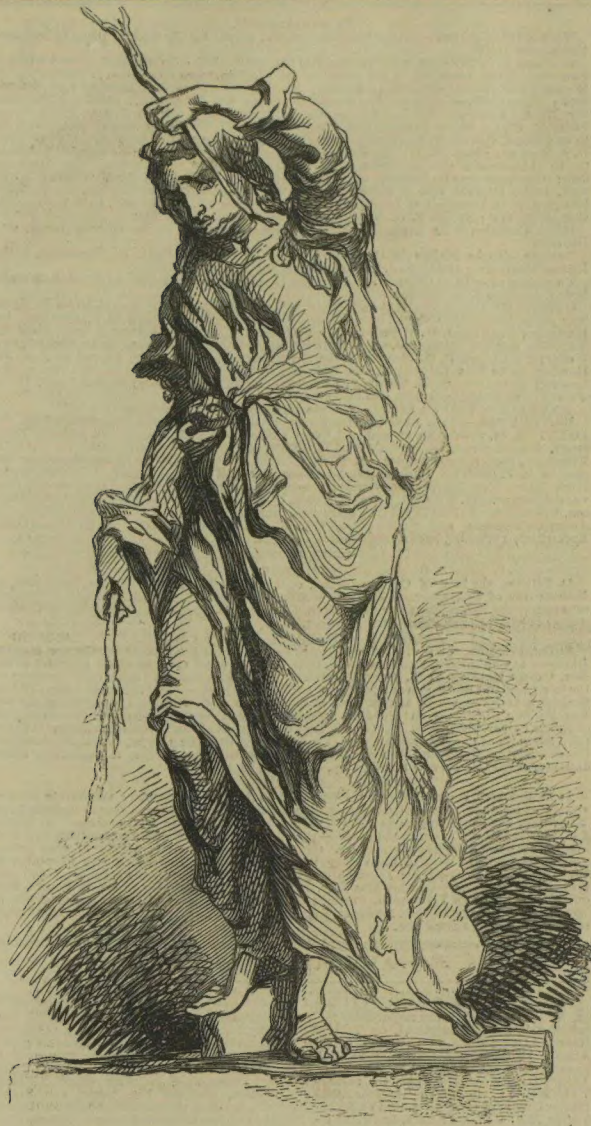
Dancing commenced immediately after the first arrivals, to the inspiring strains of Mackenzie's band, which was stationed in the ball room, whilst the fine band of the Scots Greys lent animation to the promenade in the Music Hall.

It were in vain [to attempt to convey, by any verbal description, the effect of the scene presented by the ball-room and the adjacent promenades, crowded as they were by such a rich array of the beauty and chivalry of the land. The mingling of the rich and varied costumes under the flood of light, produced a most gorgeous effect.

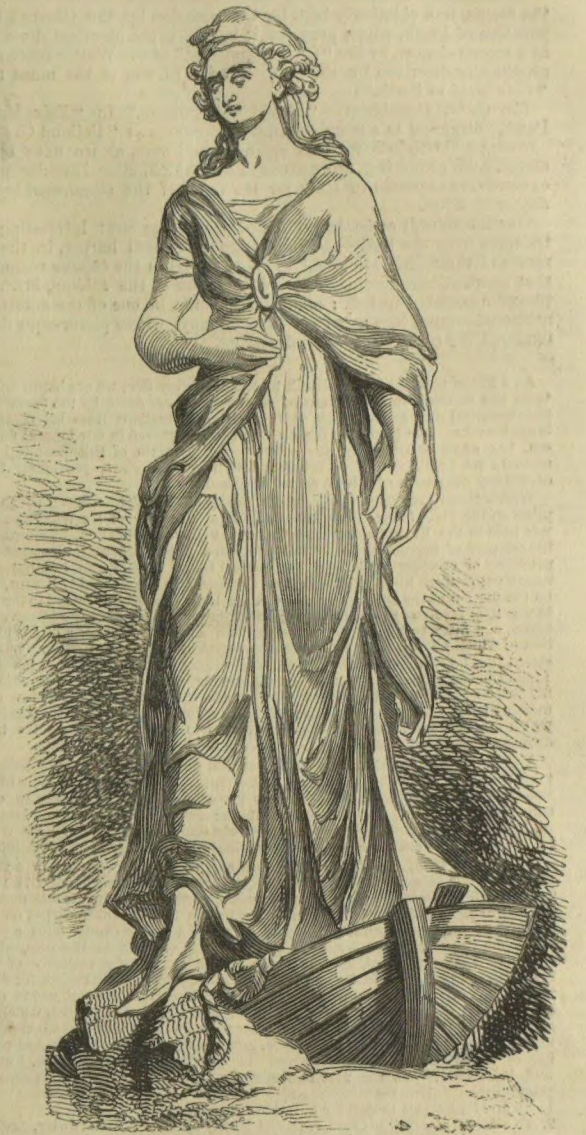
The Music-hall, fitted up by Mr. Scrymgeour, was most admired. In the centre of the orchestra was a sort of stage for the exhibition of a series of groups from the Waverley romances; after paintings by Wilkie, Duncan, Lauder, and other artists. These consisted of the following:—

- The Betrothed, arranged by Mr. Johnstone.
- The Chevalier, arranged by Mr. Christie.
- The Glee Maiden, arranged by Mr. Lauder.
- Balfour and Morton, arranged by John Ballantine.
- Lay of the Last Minstrel, arranged by James Ballantine.

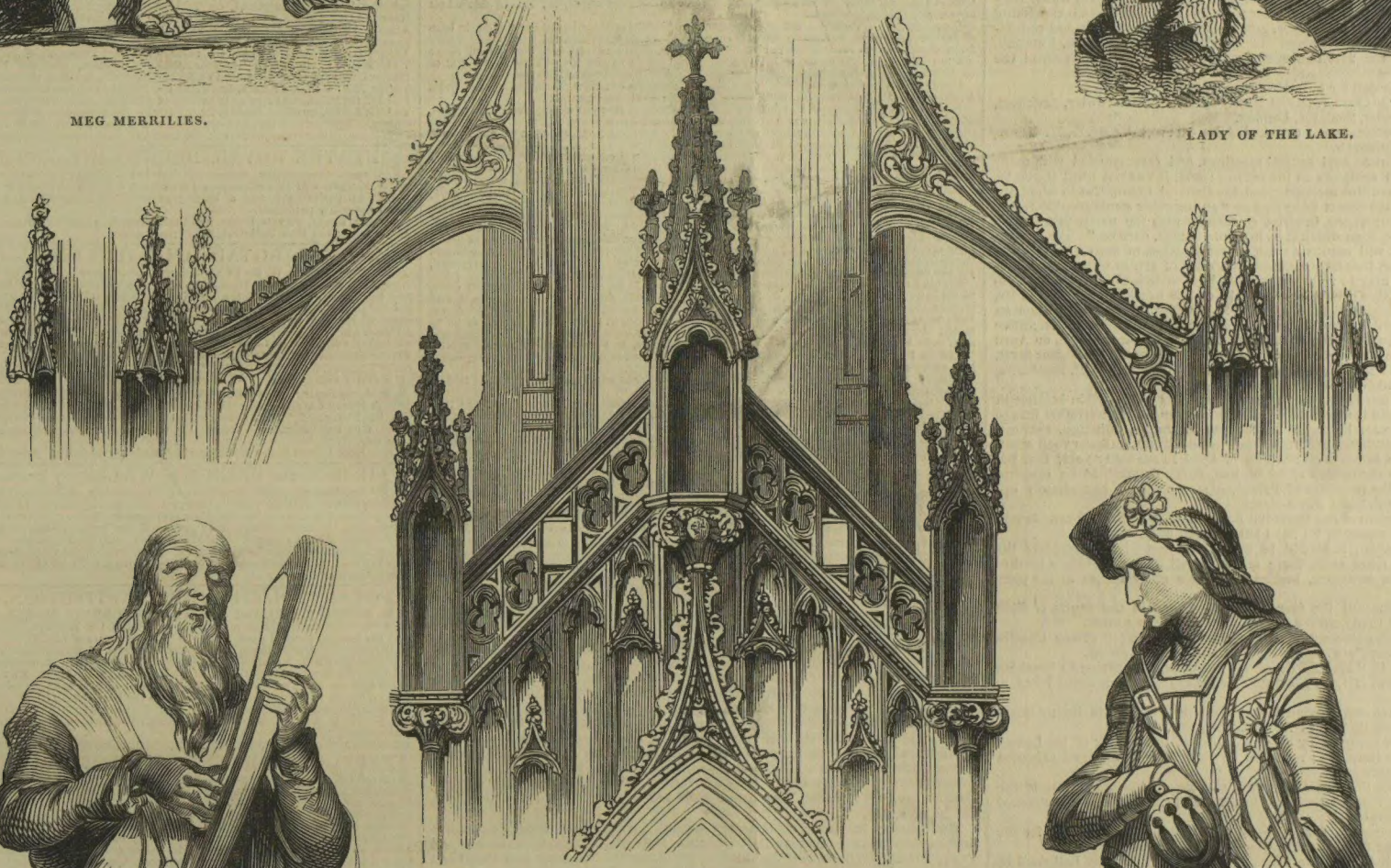
The pillars of the hall were covered with pink and white cloth, over



MEG MERRILIES.



LADY OF THE LAKE.



PORTION OF THE MONUMENT.

SHOWING ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL NICHES FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESENT STATUES, AND THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SMALLER ONES.

which were tastefully hung festoons of beautiful flowers. The frame of the tableaux was surmounted with an ornamental arch, supported with large panels containing the figures on a white ground, surrounded with rich wreaths and borders; while over the whole were placed flags and banners of various descriptions. The front of the gallery was paneled, and contained ancient armour. A series of banners, designed and executed by Messrs. Ballantine and Allan, consisting of devices emblematical of points of character in the writings of Scott, were highly appropriate, and ably executed. Those of the Pirate, Rob Roy, My Conscience, the Chevalier, the Antiquary, and the Buccleuch crest were placed over the orchestra; and over the front of the gallery were suspended the others, from "Old Mortality," "The Fortunes of Nigel," "The Abbot," and "Guy Mannering." Over the orchestra was also placed a harp between a scroll and pens, surrounded by wreaths indicative of Scott's fame, whose crest, supported by the Scottish banner and the Edinburgh arms, was likewise placed in this part of the room.

At twelve o'clock, the ringing of a bell announced the exhibition of the *tableaux vivans* in the Music Hall, which thereupon became the centre of attraction to the company. The various scenes depicted were admirably managed, and formed a pleasing variety and novelty in such an entertainment.

Supper, furnished by that experienced and successful purveyor, Mr. Stewart, Hanover-street, followed after the exhibition of the tableaux. It was laid out in the Music Hall, and gave every satisfaction. Dancing again commenced after supper, and continued until the morning was far advanced.

We regret not to have room for the list of the general company. A great number of the gentlemen appeared in uniform, naval and military, artillery, Royal Archers, yeomen, and foreign uniforms, or in court or ball dresses. The ladies generally wore ball dresses. Among the fancy costumes were—

The Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart—Highland full dress, from the portrait of Charles Edward in the dress which he wore at the grand ball at Holyrood, in 1745.

Mr. Donaldson, Albion Cloth Company—"Oliver Proudfoot," the slashing bonnet-maker; afterwards as "Hal o' the Wynd," in the "Fair Maid of Perth." (The first dress, perhaps the most unique which appeared in



LAST MINSTREL.



PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.













DISTRIBUTION OF THE "NELSON MEDALS," IN THE PAINTED HALL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

themselves on each side in front of the men who were the recipients of the bounty. The distribution was then commenced, as we have already described. We annex a portrait and brief memoir of the distinguished Governor of the Hospital.

This gallant veteran Admiral, now in his seventy-seventh year, and who presented the medals to the Nelson Tars, has served with the utmost distinction in all parts of the globe; and it is doing no injustice to his noble compeers to say that to none of them can the credit be awarded of possessing superior claims upon the country for services rendered. Descended from an ancient and noble family, he, at an early age, entered the Navy; and was a midshipman in the *Prince George* at the same time with the late King. In 1785, he obtained his lieutenant's commission, and in 1790 became a post captain. In that memorable victory over the French Fleet achieved on the 1st of June, 1794, Captain Stopford commanded the *Aquilon* frigate; and, although a young captain, proved himself to be both experienced and most zealous. In the following year he commanded the *Phaeton* frigate and took an important share in the

escape of Admiral Cornwallis's squadron from the French Fleet. His services in the Channel while in command of the *Phaeton* were unremitting; and in addition to his public co-operation with Sir John Warren's squadron, he captured a frigate-built corvette and eleven privateers, mounting upwards of 170 guns. In 1799 he took command of the *Excellent*, 74, and in 1802 hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore.

On the re-commencement of the war in 1803, Captain Stopford was appointed to the 74 gun ship *Spencer*, and in 1804 joined Lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon. He remained under the great hero until 1805, and was one of the ten captains who accompanied him in the pursuit of the French fleet to the West Indies and back. He was, however, unfortunately prevented from partaking in the glories of Trafalgar; but he shortly afterwards had an opportunity of gaining almost equal distinction. On the 6th of February, 1806, he took part in a most decisive action off San Domingo; Sir John Duckworth commanded the British squadron, and, after a warm contest, in which the *Spencer* was conspicuous, five French sail of the line, including a ship of 120 guns, were captured or destroyed.

In 1807, Captain Stopford was employed in the second expedition to Copenhagen, under Admiral Gambier, which ended in the capture of the whole Danish fleet; and in 1808 he obtained his flag as a Rear-Admiral. He shortly afterwards destroyed three French frigates at Sable D'Olonne, and at Basque Roads, and he was entrusted with the direction of the boats of the fleet. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of Parliament.

In 1810, the Admiral was appointed to command the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope; and hearing, shortly after his arrival there, of the death of Vice-Admiral Drury in the East Indies, just as the latter officer was about to proceed with an expedition against the island of Java, he left his station, and proceeded to take the command. Their success was most complete, and this magnificent island was surrendered to the British arms. The loss sustained by the naval part of the expedition amounted to seventy officers and men, killed and wounded. He struck his flag in 1813, and in 1815 was nominated a K.C.B. From this period till 1827, Sir Robert Stopford remained unemployed; but he was then appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which he held for the usual period. In 1837, he was appointed to command the Mediterranean fleet, at a time when the posture of public affairs demanded the greatest attention and caution. The occurrences are of too recent date to require a detailed account and it will be sufficient to say that the Turco-Egyptian quarrel, which had been fomented and encouraged by other than the Powers ostensibly at variance, was, by his valour and decision, combined with prudence, brought to a prosperous conclusion.

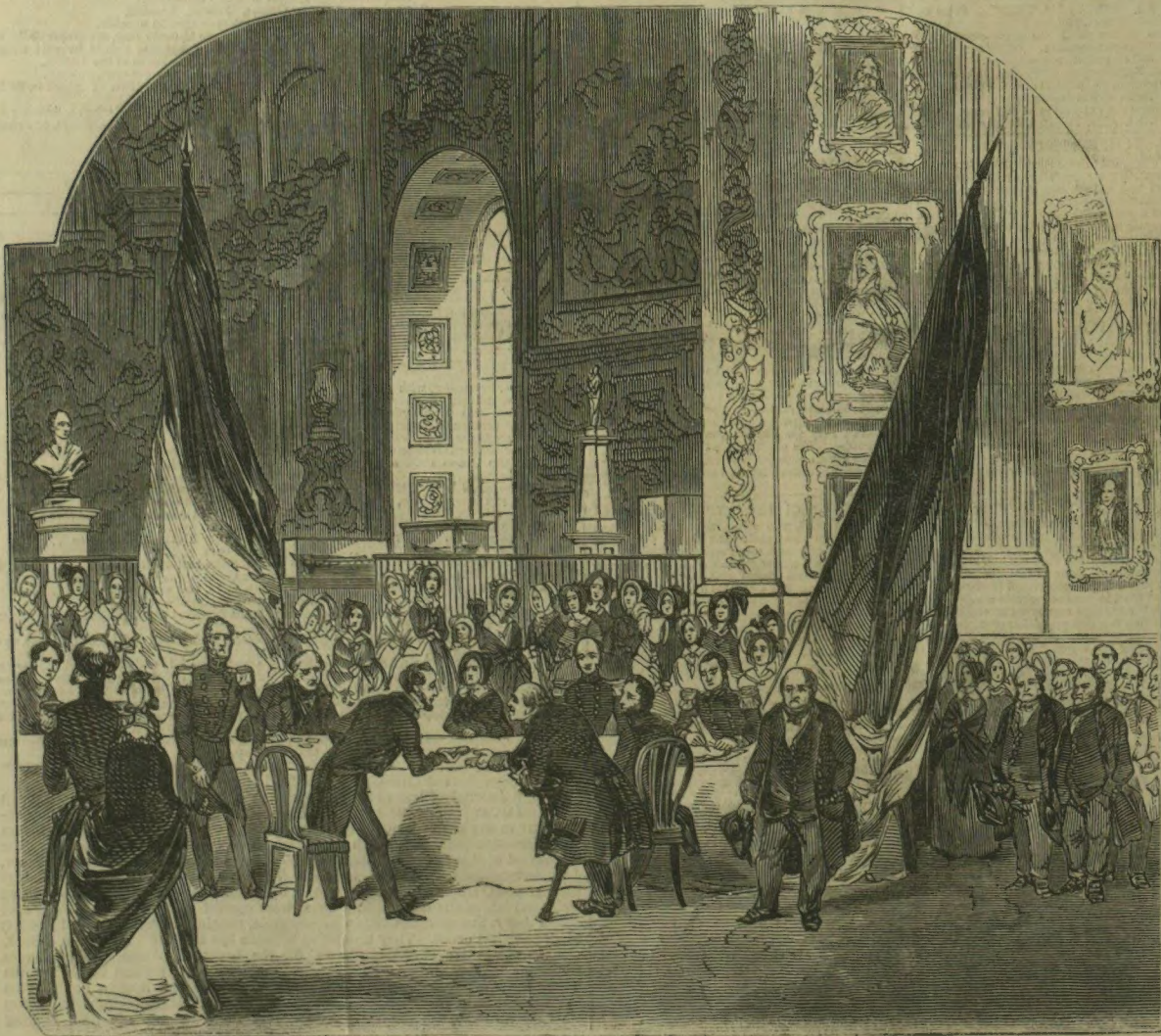


ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B. GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

At Gebel, at Sidon, at Beyrout, and, lastly, at St. Jean D'Acre, the ships under his command were successful, and at the latter place pre-eminently so. That powerful fortress, which was the stronghold of the rebellious Pacha, was battered and destroyed; and a question which bade fair to involve England in a long and expensive war was definitively settled.

Retiring from the turmoil of war and bustle, Sir Robert Stopford was made Governor of Greenwich Hospital; and, if we may judge from the urbane and cheerful manner which he evinces to the veterans about him, we may conclude that the characteristics of gallantry and humanity which have distinguished him through his arduous services afloat, are still displayed in his noble retreat; and we shall find an echo in the hearts of the old tars in Greenwich, if we wish him, which we profoundly do, health and happiness for many years to come.

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DISTRIBUTION OF "NELSON MEDALS," AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.